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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 336.

The Speech of Cn. Fulvius, in the Character of Henry Fox, Esq; and the Debate upon the Motion for an Address to his Majesty, concluded.


SHALL most readily grant, Sir, that the Death of the late Emperor was not only an Event that might have been foreseen, but an Event that every one knew would infallibly happen. No Man, I believe, ever supposed him to be immortal; but when we guaranteed the *Pragmatick Sanction*, it neither was nor could be foreseen, that he would die before the Election of a King of the *Romans*: Considering his Age, and the Vigour of his Constitution, it was with great Probability to be supposed, that he would live till he had a Grandson by his eldest Daughter. If he had lived till that Time, and if his Grandson had been in his Life-time chosen King of the *Romans*, I am convinced, there would have been no Dispute about the *Austrian Succession*: At least none of the Pretenders to a Share of that Succession would have ventured to have had recourse to

Arms. His Grandson would have succeeded him peaceably, not only in all the Dominions he died possessed of, but also in the Imperial Dignity; and that he should do so, was not only the Interest of *Europe*, but of this Nation in particular. It was not, therefore, our Business, at the Time we guaranteed the *Pragmatick Sanction*, to inquire into, much less to revive the old Disputes between the House of *Austria* and the House of *Brandenburg*: Those Disputes had been accommodated many Years before, and both Parties had rested, and then seemed to rest, satisfied under that Accommodation. If they had been revived, there would have been no putting an End to them, without giving some Part of the *Austrian Territories* to the King of *Prussia*, and this was neither for our Interest, nor was it for the Interest of *Europe*, because it would have diminished the Power of the House of *Austria*, and thereby rendered that House a less equal Match for the House of *Bourbon*.

But suppose, Sir, that it could have been foreseen, that the late Emperor would die before the Elec-

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tion of any King of the *Romans*, could it be foreseen, that the late King of *Prussia* would die just before him, and that the present King of *Prussia* would be a Prince of such an enterprising Genius, as to revive all the old Claims that had been either neglected or yielded up by his Ancestors, and to vindicate those Claims by an Army, before he made so much as a Demand by an Ambassador? If this had been also foreseen, it could not have been guarded against; for suppose a Satisfaction had been stipulated for the King of *Prussia* in *Silesia*, at the Time we guarantied the *Pragmatick Sanction*, it is more than probable that this King of *Prussia* would not have stood to the Agreement then made, no more than, we find, he has stood to the Agreements formerly made. The Argument he now makes use of would have been as good in the one Case as the other; for he might have said, that his Ancestors were forced into the last as well as the first. Consequently we must suppose, that in order to purchase his Friendship some new Concessions must have been made to him; and therefore, I think, it was most prudent to make no Concessions, till it became necessary to purchase his Friendship; because whatever Concessions had been made before, would have been of no Consideration in the new Agreement; and the same Way of arguing will hold against the House of *Austria*'s making Concessions to any of the other Princes of *Germany*, at the Time we guarantied the *Pragmatick Sanction*.

Having thus shewn, Sir, that the Conduct of our Ministers before the late *Emperor's* Death is not liable to any Objection, I shall next examine their Conduct since that fatal Event. It has been admitted, I think, by every Gentleman who has spoke in this Debate, and must be admitted by every Gentleman who under-

stands the true Interest of *Europe*, and of this Nation in particular, that upon the Death of the late *Emperor*, it was our Business to have his Succession transmitted as entire as possible to his eldest Daughter, the present Queen of *Hungary*, and, if possible, to have her Husband, the Great Duke, chosen *Emperor*; consequently, when the King of *Prussia* invaded *Silesia*, it was not our Interest or Business to advise the Court of *Vienna* to yield any Part of that rich Province to him, as long as there were any Hopes of compelling him to desist from his hostile Enterprise. The Manner in which he laid his Claim to some Lordships there: His entering that Duchy with an armed Force, without having made any previous Demand, was a high Insult not only upon the Queen of *Hungary*, but upon this Nation, and upon every Potentate in *Europe*, that had guarantied the *Pragmatick Sanction*; and it was apparently made without any Concert with any of the other Powers of *Europe*. There was at first great Reason to think, that it would be easy to compel him to desist, and to bring about a Reconciliation between him and the Queen of *Hungary*, without incroaching upon the Balance of Power, by obliging her to yield him a Part of her Dominions. If this could have been done, it must be allowed, that it was our Interest to do it; and tho' *Spain* and *Bavaria* had set up Claims against the Queen of *Hungary*, yet, as these two joined together with *Prussia* would have been but a feeble Confederacy against the Queen of *Hungary* and her Allies, their Declarations could have no Effect upon our Resolutions, nor ought we to have allowed them to terrify us from doing what our own Interest, as well as the Interest of *Europe*, required of us.

France alone, Sir, was the Power that at this Conjuncture we were to regard;

regard; because, if *France* had remained quiet, the Queen of *Hungary*, with a little of our Assistance, might easily have forced all the others to beg for Peace. Let us then candidly consider the Circumstances of the Court of *France* at the Time of the late *Emperor's* Death, in order to determine whether our Ministers had any Reason to apprehend, that she would support either the King of *Prussia*, or any of the other Claimants. *France* had but two Years before guarantied in the most solemn Manner the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and had received a most valuable Consideration for that Guaranty: The Kingdom of *France* was at that Time, and is still, liable to be involved in domestick Broils, by the Death either of their King, or his only Son; and the Court was under the Influence of a Minister, who, besides his being a very old Man, had never shewn any great Inclination to involve his Country in a dangerous War. In these Circumstances it was not to be supposed, that the Court of *France* would interfere in the Affairs of *Germany*, any other Way than by its good Offices to endeavour to reconcile the contending Parties; and while the Court of *France* seemed to continue in this Resolution, the Queen of *Hungary* had no Occasion to purchase the Friendship of the King of *Prussia*, at the Expence of one of her richest Provinces, nor was it agreeable to our Interest, or the Interest of *Europe*, to advise her to do so.

What then were we to do, Sir? Both our own Interest, and our Engagements with the Queen of *Hungary*, pointed out to us, what we were to do; which was, to assist her in driving the King of *Prussia* out of *Silesia*, in case we could not, by our good Offices, prevail on him to G retire from thence, and to leave his Claims to the impartial Judgment of the Diet of the Empire. This must

justify every Step of his Majesty's Conduct from the Death of the late *Emperor* to the Time of his having certain Information that the *French*, notwithstanding their solemn Engagements and many Protestations, were resolved, and preparing to assist the Duke of *Bavaria*, and King of *Spain*, in their Attempts against the Queen of *Hungary*, and were solliciting the King of *Prussia* to enter into the Alliance. This produced a thorough Change in the Face of Affairs, and made it necessary for his Majesty to alter his Measures. It became now impossible to preserve intire the Dominions of the late *Emperor*: It became necessary for the Queen of *Hungary* to yield up a Part, in order to preserve the rest, and it was now her Interest, as well as the Interest of this Nation, and of *Europe*, to offer some Satisfaction to the King of *Prussia* with regard to his Claims in *Silesia*. Accordingly his Majesty lost no Time, after hearing of the *French* Designs, in communicating the same to her, and then he advised her, in as strong Terms as one Sovereign Prince can make use of to another, I say, he then advised her to make it up at any Rate with the King of *Prussia*, and at the same Time to engage, if possible, the King of *Poland* in her Interest. This will appear from my Lord *Harrington's* Letter of the 15th of March 1740-41; and tho' it is there said, that his Majesty was determined to fulfil his Engagements to her in all Events, this was no more than what his Majesty was obliged in Honour to do; but then we are to consider, that these Engagements obliged his Majesty to furnish no more than 8000 Foot and 4000 Horse; and the Court of *Vienna* alone were to consider, whether with this Assistance they could make Head against the King of *Prussia*, and all the other Princes that were then preparing to attack them. If they thought they could,

could, they were in the Right not to make any Concessions to *Prussia*; and if this was their Opinion, surely his Majesty had no Right to tell them they made a wrong Judgment of their own Strength, much less had he a Right to tell the Queen of *Hungary*, that unless she would yield one of her best Provinces, or the greatest Part of it, to the *Prussians*, he would not give her even that Assistance, which, by a most solemn Treaty, he was obliged to give her.

We must therefore admit, Sir, that upon the Manifestation of the Designs of *France*, his Majesty, or if you please, our Ministers, did all that was incumbent upon them, and all they could do towards prevailing with the Court of *Vienna* to make Concessions both to *Prussia* and *Saxony*, in order to gain them to their Interest. His Majesty apprised them early of the Danger they were threatened with from *France*: He from thence shewed them the Necessity they were under of gaining the Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland*: He advised them to yield to that Necessity; and if they would not follow his Advice, the Misfortunes and the Distresses they were afterwards brought under, must all be laid at their own Door, neither his Majesty nor any of his Ministers are in the least to blame.

But tho' the Court of *Vienna* would not take his Majesty's Advice, this, Sir, did not free him from the Engagements he was under by the Treaty of *Vienna* in 1731; therefore he declared, as he was in Honour obliged to do, that in all Events he would send her the Assistance stipulated by that Treaty, and accordingly the 300,000*l.* granted by Parliament was faithfully remitted to her. If his Majesty engaged no farther in her Cause: If he put this Nation to no further Expence in a Cause which, in all human Probability, appeared to be desperate, instead of Censure, I think, his Mi-

nisters, or those who advised him, deserve our most grateful Acknowledgments. And if *Hanover* took Care of itself by a Neutrality, and thereby freed itself from the Danger it was exposed to by a *Prussian* Army on one Side, and a *French* Army on the other, surely none of our Ministers are to blame for it: Nay, if they had advised it, they ought to be applauded; for if *Hanover* had been attacked, we were not only bound in Honour, but by an express Parliamentary Engagement, to defend it to the utmost of our Power. But to suppose, that the Neutrality for *Hanover* had any Influence upon the Conduct of this Nation, is directly contrary to Experience, especially with regard to our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*; for that Squadron began to act in a very open Manner in Favour of the Queen of *Hungary*, long before the Time for the *Hanover* Neutrality was expired, and every one knows, that our Troops began to embark for *Flanders* before the Expiration of that Neutrality; therefore we must suppose, that in the Negotiation for that Neutrality there was nothing proposed, much less stipulated, that could any Way affect the Conduct of *Great Britain*; and consequently, what happened in the *Mediterranean*, with regard to the *Spanish* Embarkation's getting unmolested to *Italy*, or with regard to their Squadron's being protected by the *French*, must be imputed to Accident, to false Intelligence, or to *French* Breach of Faith, none of which can be absolutely guarded against by the most watchful Minister that ever was.

Before I leave *Hanover*, Sir, I must take Notice of what has been said about the Plan of a Treaty for dividing the Dominions of *Prussia*, which, it is pretended, was first suggested to the *Austrian* Minister here. As to that Project, I think, it has not been asserted, that it was

was first suggested by any of our Ministers; and, I believe, I may venture to affirm, that it was not first suggested by any one who had then the Honour to be in his Majesty's Councils; but suppose it had, I can see no Reason why it should be found fault with. It was not, 'tis true, the Interest of this Nation to make any Conquests upon *Prussia*, or to take and hold any Thing in that Part of the World; but as few Nations like to put themselves to a certain Expence, and to expose themselves to the Dangers of War, without a Prospect of some Reward, and as it was our Interest to engage other Powers in the same Bottom with us, it would therefore have been right in us to propose, that they should keep what they could conquer from *Prussia*, in order to induce them to join with us in compelling him to desist from his Enterprise upon *Silesia*. If this Project had been actually carried into Execution, and if *Hanover* had thereby got some Addition to her Dominions, could it have been of any Disadvantage to this Kingdom? Instead of enviously repining, ought we not rather to have rejoiced at such a fortunate Event? For tho' this Nation is not to be engaged in any War, merely on Account of *Hanover*, yet when that Electorate joins with us in carrying on a just and necessary War, we are not surely to grudge her making the same Advantage with our Allies. On the contrary, I think, we should study her Advantage more than that of any other Ally; for this plain Reason, because we can at all Times depend more certainly upon her Assistance; and the more the intrinsec Power of that Electorate is increased, the more able it will be to defend itself, and consequently the less Assistance it will stand in need of from us, should it at any Time be attacked

on our Account; which it will certainly be, as often as we are at War with any Nation that can carry the War into that Electorate.

This Project therefore, Sir, if there ever was any such, must be allowed to be both just and wise; but it is evident, that of itself it had no Influence upon our Counsels; for I have shewn, that till the Designs of *France* became manifest, it was against the Interest of this Nation, as well as against the general Interest of *Europe*, to advise the Queen of *Hungary* to make any Concessions to *Prussia*; and as soon as his Majesty had certain Information of the Designs of *France*, which was near a Month before this Project was brought to any Sort of Maturity, he advised the Queen of *Hungary* to submit to that lesser Evil, in order to avoid or guard against a much greater, which the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Bavarians* were meditating against her.

By her *Hungarian* Majesty's being so ill advised, as not to follow the Advice given her by his Majesty, and by the unaccountable Lukewarmness to her Interest, and to the Balance of Power, which appeared not only in *Holland* and *Germany*, but in all the other Courts of *Europe*, it was rendered impossible for his Majesty to give her effectual Assistance, or to oppose the Election of an Emperor, which had been resolved on by all the other Electors of the Empire; yet still the Preservation of the House of *Austria* was not to be neglected by this Nation, because that House, by its Possessions in *Flanders* and *Italy*, was still the most certain and most useful Ally for this Nation, against the Designs both of *France* and *Spain*. The House of *Austria*, after being deprived of the Imperial Diadem, was not, 'tis true, to be set up as a Match, by itself alone,

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for the united Power of the House of *Bourbon*. It never was so, even at the Time of its greatest Grandeur; for what was then meant by the Balance of Power was, that the House of *Austria*, at the Head of the Germanick Body, with a little Assistance from the Maritime Powers, was a sufficient Match for the House of *Bourbon*. If the Power of the House of *Austria* had been increased, the less Assistance it would have stood in need of from us, and if decreased, the greater Assistance it would stand in need of from the Maritime Powers, at all Times when the Liberties of *Europe* might be brought into Danger, by the ambitious Designs of the House of *Bourbon*.

For this Reason, Sir, even after the Duke of *Bavaria* was chosen *Emperor*, it was still the Interest of this Nation to preserve, as entire as possible, the Power of the House of *Austria*, not only as a chief Member of any Confederacy it might be afterwards necessary to form, for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*, but as a Neighbour and Rival both to *France* and *Spain*, and therefore a proper and a certain Ally for this Nation. Suppose the House of *Bavaria* in Possession of a considerable Part of the *Austrian* Territories, as well as of the Imperial Dignity, could this Nation ever depend upon that House as an Ally against *France*? Could *Europe* depend upon that House as a Confederate against *France*? No, Sir, it would be obliged to secure and preserve its Possessions by the same Means by which it had acquired them, that is to say, by the Friendship and Protection of *France*; and however fond the present, or any future Prince of that House may be of Independency, they will always chuse to be dependent on *France*, rather than to be subdued by the House of *Austria*; for even *France* will take Care to preserve

such a Power in the latter, as to make it formidable to the House of *Bavaria*, tho' possessed of the Imperial Throne. They are not such wretched Politicians at the Court of *Versailles* as to raise up a new Rival A upon the Ruins of the old. *Divide & Impera* is a Maxim they perfectly understand; and is now their governing Maxim with regard to the Affairs of the Empire of *Germany*. It is their Busines to reduce the House of *Austria*, but not to raise the House B of *Bavaria* so high as to put it in a Condition to rival themselves; therefore it ought to be our Busines to prevent, as much as possible, the Reduction of the former, or to raise as high as possible the Power of the latter; and of these two Expedients C the first is, I think, the most proper, and by far the most practicable.

From this Consideration, Sir, we may see a good Reason, and, I believe, it was the true Reason for his Majesty's resolving, as soon as it became practicable, to support the D House of *Austria*, and to prevent, as far as was possible, any farther Diminution of its Power. It was not the Change in our Administration, as some Gentlemen vainly imagine, that produced a Change in his Majesty's Measures; for whoever are E his Servants, his Majesty pursues steadily what he knows to be the true Interest of this Kingdom, and of *Europe*; but it was an Alteration in the Affairs of *Europe*, and particularly in the Circumstances and Inclinations of the Court of *Vienna*, F that made his Majesty alter his Measures. The exemplary Courage, Fidelity, and Affection of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Subjects, and the Vigour and Wisdom of her Counsels, had enabled her to perform such Wonders in her own Defence, that what had before appeared to all reasonable Men to be impossible, began now to appear to be practicable. This made some of the neutral Powers of G *Europe*

Europe more inclined to join in supporting her, and some of her Enemies more inclined to accept of reasonable Terms than they had before appeared to be. At the same Time the Distresses the Court of Vienna had been reduced to, and the Dangers they were still exposed to, had made that Court more flexible, and more ready to make Concessions, than they had ever been before. This Change of Circumstances happened soon after the Beginning of the Year 1742, and this could not but produce a Change in his Majesty's Measures, because what before appeared impossible, began now, as I have said, to appear practicable.

Tho' it was not in his Majesty's Power to restore the House of *Austria* to the Possession of the Imperial Dignity, or to preserve all the Possessions belonging to that House, yet it now, and not till now, became probable, that his Majesty, by joining heartily in the War, might defeat the Designs of *France*, and prevent that Court's being able to reduce the Power of the House of *Austria*, as low as they had a Mind. This of itself alone was well worth all the Expence we have been at, or may be put to; but this is not all the Advantage we may reap from the Event of the War. No Man can foretel, no Man can answer for the Event of a War; but from the Justice of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Cause, from the notorious Perfidy of some of her Enemies, and from what has since happened, we have great Reason to expect Success, and F by Success we may not only procure great Advantages to ourselves in Trade, but we may procure an Equivalent for the House of *Austria* at the Expence of the House of *Bourbon*, by which the old System may be restored, and the Balance of Power re-established upon its former Foundation, that is to say, upon the sole Power of the House of *Austria*,

which every one allows to be the best, and which is certainly a much better, and a more secure Foundation than that of a general Confederacy.

This, Sir, must justify all the Measures his Majesty has pursued, ever since the Beginning of the Year 1742; and as it is a Justification of his Majesty's Measures, it is of course a Condemnation of those who have since that Time exclaimed as much against the vigorous Measures, as they before did against the cautious Measures pursued by our Government. Whilst there were no Hopes of being able to do any Thing by vigorous Measures, his Majesty acted with Caution; but as soon as the first Glimpse of Hope appeared, he C resolved upon vigorous Measures. In both he acted right: In both he has acted steadily, and for the good of this Kingdom, without regarding the unreasonable and contradictory Clamours that have been raised against him; and for the Honour of his D Majesty and the Glory of this Nation, as well as for the Disappointment of those who are governed more by their Spleen and Resentment than by the Interest of their Country, I hope, his Measures will be crowned with Success. But let the Success be what it will, this Nation can be in no worse Circumstances, eyen by bad Success, than it would have been, had it sat still, and tamely looked on, till *France* had reduced the House of *Austria*, and parcelled out the Dominions of that House, so as to keep up continual Feuds and Divisions among the Princes both of *Germany* and *Italy*.

If we will but cast an Eye, Sir, towards the Consequences that must certainly have ensued from such a Conduct, we cannot but see what G a desperate and forlorn Condition this Nation would before now have been in. The Queen of *Hungary*, notwithstanding her Magnanimity, not-

notwithstanding the surprising Courage and Fidelity of her Subjects, would have been obliged to submit to the Terms prescribed by *France*. The *Emperor* would have been in Possession of *Bohemia*, the *Upper Austria*, and some other Parts of her Dominions: The Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland* would have been in Possession of *Silesia* and *Moravia*: The *Spaniards* would have been in Possession of all her Dominions in *Italy*; and all would be courting the Favour of *France*, for the Preservation of what they had got, or of what they had been left in Possession of. In these Circumstances, would it have been possible for the *Dutch* to have refused any Injunction laid upon them by the Court of *Versailles*? If that Court had ordered the States General to declare War against this Nation, in conjunction with them and *Spain*, their High Mightinesses must have obeyed, and must have joined the Squadrons of *France* and *Spain* with the most powerful Squadron they could fit out; by which our Enemies might have become an Overmatch for us at Sea, and then our being situated in an Island would have been no Protection or Security for our domestick Tranquillity. The Dispute would not have been, whether we should be Sovereigns of the Ocean, but whether we should be Sovereigns of the Island of Great-Britain; and if we had preserved the Sovereignty of the latter, it would have been but such a Sovereignty as the *Carthaginians* preserved after the second *Punic War*, and very probably under the same ignominious Condition, I mean, that of surrendering all our Ships of War, and promising never to build any for the future.

Surely, Sir, no Gentleman who considers these Consequences, will pretend to find Fault with the Measures his Majesty is now pursuing;

and if they are right, we ought not to do any Thing that may obstruct or throw a Damp upon them, which would be the certain Effect of our putting a Negative upon this Motion. Nay, in my Opinion, Sir, it A would have a still worse Effect; for our refusing to return Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech from the Throne, would be shewing such a Disrespect to our Sovereign, as must necessarily put an End to all Correspondence between him and his B Parliament, which would put an entire Stop to all the constitutional Wheels of our Government, and consequently make it indispensably necessary for his Majesty to think of governing without any Parliament at all; and the Consequence of this C would be domestick Confusion and a Civil War. Therefore, if the Question should be put upon the Motion now before us, which I hope it will not, I shall look upon it as a Question, Whether our present happy Establishment is to be preserved; and upon such a Question, I cannot suppose that any Gentleman in this House will give a Negative.

The last Speech I shall give in this Debate, was that made by Horatius Cocles, in the Character of Sir John Hynd Cotton, the Report of which was as follows, viz.

*Mr. President,
SIR,*

F **I** F it were not too serious an Affair, it would be very diverting to observe what wretched Shifts and Quibbles those Orators and Writers are reduced to, who make it their Business, or rather their Trade, to justify the Conduct of every Minister. In this Debate, and especially in what has been said by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, we may observe, that our Conduct at one Time is founded upon a Supposition,

tion, that Princes have no Regard to Treaties, and at another, upon the Supposition, that Princes will shew a strict Regard to their Engagements: At one Time we are obliged in Honour to perform our Engagements, tho' to our Ruin, and at another we are not obliged to shew any Regard to them: And what is most extraordinay, according to these Gentlemens Way of arguing, the King of *England* was in Honour obliged to perform his Engagements, but the Elector of *Hanover*, at the very same Time, and in the very same Circumstances, was no Way bound to any such Performance. Gentlemen may stare and look surprised, but I shall shew, that this is the Sum and the Scope of most of their Arguments upon this Occasion.

To begin, Sir, with the famous Treaty of *Vienna* in the Year 1731, by which we so generally and so generously guarantied the *Pragmatic Sanction*. Every one knows, and therefore I need not explain, how our Minister, while upon the Stage, for, I believe, he is still our Minister behind the Scene, I say every one knows how he was so precipitately led into that Guaranty, without taking Care to engage any one of the Princes of *Germany* in the same Measure. But this Rashness of his is now, it seems, to be look'd on as a Stroke of consummate Prudence: We were then of Opinion, it seems, that Princes have no Regard to Treaties, and therefore it was needless to engage them in that Guaranty, by stipulating some Concessions in their Favour from the House of *Austria*, in Case of the Emperor's dying without leaving any Male Heir. Upon the existing of the Case they would not, it seems, have stood to their Engagements, but would have demanded some new Concessions, without any Regard to those formerly stipulated; and therefore, it was most prudent to stipu-

late or promise no Concessions, till the Case should actually exist.

Thus, Sir, our Conduct at that Time was founded upon a Supposition, that Princes have no Regard to Treaties; but I happen to be of a different Opinion, especially when it is their Interest to perform the Engagements they have entered into. For Example, if we had at that Time stipulated for the King of *Prussia* the Cession of a small Part of *Silesia*, upon Condition of his joining with us in the Guaranty of the *Pragmatic Sanction*, I believe he would have observed the Treaty, because it would have been his Interest to do so. A Bird in Hand is worth two in the Bush: He would then, by observing his Treaty, have had a Bird in Hand, which he might have lost by breaking his Treaty, and running in Search of the two in the Bush. But as he had no Bird in Hand, he could lose nothing, and might get something by going in Search of the two in the Bush; and every Market-man knows, that he can buy cheaper when he has no immediate Occasion for what he purchases, than he can propose to do, when the Seller knows, that he must immediately have the Thing he wants to purchase, and can have it nowhere else; therefore, according to all the Rules of common Sense, it was ridiculous in us, as well as the Court of *Vienna*, to delay purchasing, and by some Concessions securing the Guaranty of *Prussia*, till the Case should actually exist: Nay, I am persuaded, the Court of *Vienna* would not have delayed it, if we had not lulled them into a deceitful Security by our express and general Guaranty.

I am now to consider our Conduct at another Time, when the Wisdom of it depends upon a Supposition, that Princes will shew a strict Regard to their Engagements, nay, what is more, upon a Supposition,

that

that *France* would shew a strict Regard to her Engagements. The Time I mean, Sir, is that important Period between the Death of the late *Emperor*, and our getting Intelligence that *France* would support the Claims of *Bavaria* and *Spain* against the Queen of *Hungary*. The King of *France*, 'tis true, had guaranteed the *Pragmatick Sanction* but two Years before, and had received a most valuable Consideration for that Guaranty; but whatever Opinion we may have of the Faith of the other Princes of *Europe*, no Minister, I am sure, but an *English*, I should rather say a *Hanoverian*, would depend upon *French Faith*, much less make that Dependence a Foundation for his Conduct. *Gallica Fides* is now become as great a Proverb, as *Punica Fides* was of old; and is never therefore to be depended on by any Man in his right Senses, especially when it is so much their Interest, and when they have such a fair Pretence for a Breach of Faith, as it was, or as they had, upon the fatal Emergency of the late *Emperor's* Death, and the King of *Prussia*'s entering *Silesia* in a hostile Manner. They never before had such an Opportunity for reducing the Power of their antient and constant Rival the House of *Austria*: They never had such an Opportunity for setting the Princes of *Germany* by the Ears together, and provoking their irreconcileable Enemies the *Germans* to sheathe their Swords in one another's Bowels. Could any Man of common Sense expect, they would neglect such an Opportunity? Especially when they had the plausible Pretence, that the definitive Treaty, whereby they had guaranteed the *Pragmatick Sanction*, was not yet compleated, because it had not been ratified by the Empire; and when G they could moreover pretend, that there was nothing in that Guaranty, which could prevent their assisting

their Ally the Duke of *Bavaria*, or the King of *Spain*, in the Vindication of their Rights, because of the *Salvo jure cuiuslibet* implied in the Guaranty. I am far from saying, there was any real Weight in either A of these Pretences, but light as they were, they were sufficient for turning the Scale between *French Interest* and *French Faith*, and no Minister could think otherwise if he thought at all.

Yet so stupid were our Ministers B at that Time, or so biassed and blinded by their Fondness for the Project of adding a Part of the *Prussian* Dominions to the Electorate of *Hanover*, that they supposed, *France* would, contrary to her Interest, observe her Treaties; and upon this they formed C their whole Conduct from the Time of the *Emperor's* Death to the Beginning of *March* following; for during that Time they seem to have thought of nothing but of forming an Alliance for parcelling out the Dominions of *Prussia*, and getting D a good Share of them for the Electorate of *Hanover*: They never so much as once thought of the Election of an *Emperor*, or of opposing any Candidate that might be set up by *France* and *Spain*. As both *France* and *Spain* sent each her ablest Ministers to *Germany* upon that important Occasion, every one supposed, I cannot say every one wished, that our Court would have sent a certain Person, famous for his Treaties and Negotiations, to *Germany*, in order to countermine the *French* and *Spanish* Ministers at the several Courts there; but to our Misfortune, and the Misfortune of *Europe*, that certain Person was kept at home, which to me is a certain Sign, that, during that whole Period, we had nothing in our Heads but the wise Project I have mentioned.

I am next to shew, Sir, how our Advocates for ministerial Conduct at one Time pretend, that we are obliged

ged in Honour to perform our Engagements tho' to our Ruin, and at another, that we are no Way obliged to shew any Regard to them. In the Year 1731, by the famous Treaty I have mentioned, we guaranteed to the *Emperor* all the Kingdoms, States, and Territories, and even the Rights and Immunities he then enjoyed, or ought to enjoy: In the Year 1733 he was attacked, and some of his most valuable Territories taken from him. At that Time these Advocates pretend, that we were no Way obliged to shew any Regard to the Engagement we had entered into but two Years before; and accordingly, we neither sent a Man nor a Shilling to his Assistance. But in the Year 1741, when the Queen of *Hungary* was attacked by *Prussia*, we were in Honour obliged to perform this Engagement; nay, according to these Gentlemen, our Honour was so much engaged, that we were obliged to send her the stipulated Assistance, even after it appeared, that it was impossible to assist her effectually, and that all the Assistance we could give, could be of no Service to her, and might bring Ruin upon ourselves. Thus these Gentlemen make the same Use of national Honour, that is often made by Hypocrites of personal Conscience; when it serves their Turn, they take it up, when it does not, they lay it down.

But this, Sir, is not the only wretched Shift these Gentlemen make use of upon this Occasion; they are likewise forced to misrepresent to us the Treaty of 1731. By that Treaty we are obliged to assist the House of *Austria*, when attacked, with all our Force, and without any Limitation or Declaration of the Assistance we are to give. But when the *Dutch* came to accede to it, they were a little more cautious, and therefore they insisted upon having this Article explained, and restrained to 8000

Foot and 4000 *Horse* from *England*, and 4000 *Foot* and 1000 *Horse* from their High Mightinesses. This, I shall admit, is all the Assistance we are, by this Explanation, obliged to send to the House of *Austria*, in Case A such an Assistance be sufficient for their Defence; but in Case this Assistance should not appear to be equal to the impending Danger, we are, even by this explanatory Article, obliged to send a greater Assistance; and, if necessary, to assist with our whole Force. Therefore, if his Majesty was, in the Year 1741, obliged in Honour to shew such a strict Regard to his Engagements, as these Gentlemen pretend, he ought certainly to have assisted the Queen of *Hungary* with his whole Force, both C by Sea and Land.

I am lastly to shew, Sir, that, according to these Gentlemen's Way of arguing, the King of *England* was in Honour obliged to perform his Engagements, but the Elector of *Hanover*, at the very same Time, and in the very same Circumstances, was no Way bound to any such Performance. Every one knows, that the *Pragmatick Sanction* was guaranteed as expressly by the Elector of *Hanover* as it was by the King of *England*; and considering the great E Flow of *Riches* into the Electorate of *Hanover*, and the little Expence it has been put to, for near 30 Years past, and especially the great Acquisition it has made, without any Expence to itself, within that Period: I say, considering these Things, it F must be acknowledged, that *Hanover* is as able to perform its Engagements as *England* can be supposed to be. If then, in the Year 1741, the King of *England* was so much obliged in Honour to send Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, how came the Elector of *Hanover* to be free from any such Engagement? For I never heard, that he sent her either Men or Money, but, on the con- G G 2 trar

trary, concluded a Neutrality, which, I am convinced, there was no Occasion for, if the Ministers of that Electorate had not then been guided by ridiculous Fears, as much as they had before been by ridiculous Hopes. There was, 'tis true, a *Prussian* Army on one Side, and a *French* Army on the other. This Danger they had brought upon themselves by their projected Alliance against *Prussia*, and the Measures they and our Ministers had taken in Pursuance of that Project; but as the Intelligence from *France* in the Month of *March* preceding had knocked that Project out of their Pates, and as they had from that Time remained perfectly quiet, I am convinced, that neither the *Prussians* nor the *French* would ever have attacked them, had no such Neutrality been concluded. They might even have sent their Contingent in Money to the Queen of *Hungary*, without being in Danger of any Attack; but this, I suppose, they did not do, because we did it for them; for if the Queen of *Hungary* chose to have Money rather than Troops, which, I believe, she did, we sent her a good deal more than our Contingent amounted to. By the Article I have mentioned, in the Accession of the States General to the Treaty of 1731, the Equivalent for Troops is fixed at 10,000 *Guilders*, *Dutch Money*, per Month, for 1000 *Foot*, and 30,000 *Guilders* for 1000 *Horse*; at which Rate our Contingent of 8000 *Foot*, and 4000 *Horse*, amounts but to 200,000 *Guilders* per Month, or 2,400,000 *Guilders* per Annum, which, at 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* per Pound *Sterling*, being the usual Rate of Exchange, is about 220,000*l.* *Sterling*; and as we gave her 300,000*l.* I suppose the additional 80,000*l.* was in Lieu of the Money for the Contingent of *Hanover*, which supposing it to be 4000 *Foot* and 1000 *Horse*, (for I have never seen the Treaty) amounted to above 77,000*l.* *Sterling*.

Having thus, Sir, shewn the wretched Shifts those Gentlemen are reduced to, who make it their Business to justify, at all Times, the Conduct of Ministers, and that, however contradictory one Part of their A Conduct may be to the other, I shall now examine more particularly into the Reasons that have been invented for our changeable and contradictory Conduct since the Death of the late *Emperor*. Tho' we gave ourselves no Manner of Concern about the Election of an *Emperor*, which to this Kingdom was of the utmost Consequence, yet as long as we thought the Queen of *Hungary* was in no Danger but from *Prussia*, we appeared mighty zealous for her Support, and both Court and Country joined in their Professions of this Zeal. The *Danes* and *Hessians* were taken into *British* Pay, the Troops of *Hanover* were greatly augmented, and all were ready to march as soon as a proper Plan for the military Operations could be settled; These being C the Words of my Lord *Harrington's* Letter of the 27th of February 1740-1. And of these our Resolutions, he says, he does not doubt, but Count *Ostein* had before informed the Court of *Vienna*. The Cause of this Zeal, at least among our Ministers, has already been sufficiently explained; and whether the Project for dividing the *Prussian* Dominions was first formed by any of our Ministers, or by one who aimed at being a Minister, I shall not determine; but it is very certain, it was adopted E by our Ministers, and was the true Cause of our condemning the King of *Prussia* unheard, and thereby encouraging the Court of *Vienna* to reject all the Offers he made.

I shall grant, Sir, that no Nation but this will ever chuse to involve themselves in War without a Prospect of getting something by the Event; but Circumstances are such at some G Conjunctions, that a Nation should propose

propose nothing by the War but future Security, and no Nation ought to promote or provoke a War, or the Continuance of a War, for the Sake only of what it may get by the Event. In the unsettled State *Germany* was brought into by the late *Emperor's* Death, and when there was such a Probability that *France* would take Advantage of that unsettled State, in order to extend her own Dominions and increase her Power, it was imprudent in the Ministers of *Hanover* to think of getting any Thing by a War between any of the Princes of *Germany*; and it was much more imprudent in them, I shall call it by no worse a Name, to think of promoting the War between *Prussia* and *Hungary*, merely for the Sake of the Chance they might thereby have, of getting a Part of the *Prussian* Dominions added to their own. It is this, I am convinced, that has made the *Dutch* of late so shy of entering into any Concert with us: They see, that the Measures of this Nation are not now, as heretofore, founded upon the generous Principle of establishing and securing the Liberties of Mankind, but upon the selfish Principle of aggrandizing the Electorate of *Hanover*; and this is a Principle which they have nothing to do with, nor can they put any Confidence in those who are governed by it.

This Project, Sir, of forming an Alliance for dividing the Dominions of *Prussia*, engaged our Attention so much, that we never once thought of the Danger *Europe* was in from the Designs *France* might probably form at this critical Conjunction. We thought of nothing but of the sweet Morsel we should get by attacking *Prussia*, in Conjunction with the Queen of *Hungary*; and during this Time nothing appeared at Court *G* but a warm Zeal for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, and the most indecent Reproaches were thrown

out, by some of our ministerial Tools, against the King of *Prussia*. At last we received repeated Intelligence of the Designs of *France*, and of their inviting *Prussia* into their Alliance. Upon this the Ministers of *Hanover* began to see, that there would be great Danger and Uncertainty in the Scheme they had formed against *Prussia*: The *Dutch* had absolutely refused to enter into it, and both the Queen of *Hungary* and the *Czarina* had declared against having any Share of the *Prussian* Dominions, which convinced the *Hanoverian* Ministers that, if the King of *Prussia* could be brought to rest satisfied with his own, neither of these two Princesses would support them in making Conquest upon that Prince; and as they now saw, that he might have the Alliance and Protection of *France* whenever he pleased, their Scheme against *Prussia* became not only dangerous, but absolutely impracticable. Fear took then the Place of Hope in their narrow Minds, and the Thoughts of assisting the Queen of *Hungary* were not only laid intirely aside, but it was resolved, that the *Danes* and *Hessians*, that were taken into *British* Pay for that very Purpose, should be kept as a Guard for the Electorate of *Hanover*. This, they knew, the Queen of *Hungary* would remonstrate against, and therefore it was resolved to furnish her with Money instead of Troops. As the 12,000 *Danes* and *Hessians* were still kept in *British* Pay, and now to be employed for the Safeguard of *Hanover*, it was but reasonable to suppose, that the whole Money for our Quota, as well as for the Quota of *Hanover*, should have been advanced by that Electorate; but from thence we are to expect no such Justice: *England* was to be saddled with the Whole, as well as with maintaining the 12,000 *Danes* and *Hessians*, and till the Parliament could be brought into

into this unreasonable Project, the Zeal for the Support of the Queen of Hungary, which was now nothing but a Farce, was to be kept up amongst us; but as soon as the Parliament had granted the 300,000*l.* I have mentioned, this Zeal was no more heard of at Court; and from that Time our Conduct began to be the very Reverse of what it had been for almost Half a Year preceding.

However, Sir, the Zeal among the People for the Support of the Queen of Hungary continued as warm as ever, and was rather heated than cooled by the Danger and Distress that Princess was exposed to. This furnished some of our Courtiers, either foreign or domestick, with a new Project; since they found, that Hanover could get none of the Prussian Dominions, they resolved it should get some of the English Money: For this Purpose they began again to pretend a mighty Zeal for the Support of the Queen of Hungary; and in order to prevail with us, or to furnish out a Pretence for taking 16,000 Hanoverian Troops into our Pay, an Army was to be formed in Flanders, where they could not act, and consequently could give no Umbrage to France, nor be of any real Service to the Queen of Hungary. To make this Pretence the more plausible, our Squadron in the Mediterranean was to be increased, and to act against our declared Enemies the Spaniards; but if the Queen of Hungary had not found Means soon after to draw the Kings of Prussia and Poland off from the French Alliance, I am convinced, that neither our Troops nor our Squadrons would ever have given any Umbrage to France, or have been of any real Service to the Queen of Hungary.

The Defection, indeed, of these two Princes from the French Interest, gave a new Turn to the Affairs of

Germany, and the Rapidity with which the Queen of Hungary reconquered Bohemia and Bavaria, made the French sick of carrying on a War at such a Distance, especially as they saw, that it must be done entirely by French Armies. This would have put a speedy End to the War in Germany, had it not enlarged the Views of Hanover. The Ministers of that Electorate began now to think, not only of getting a large Quantity of English Money for the Maintainance of their Troops, but also of getting some Addition to their Dominions, by the Continuance and Event of the War. Both the Emperor and the French offered to leave the Queen of Hungary in Possession of all her Territories in Germany, but neither of them had then thought of giving any Bishoprick, or Abbacy, by way of Addition, to the Dominions of Hanover, and therefore the Project of an Equivalent was suggested to the Court of Vienna, and that this Nation would support her in the Pursuit of that Project.

This, Sir, I am persuaded, has been the true Cause of the Continuance of the War, ever since the French Troops were besieged in the City of Prague; and this will be the Cause of its Continuance till something be agreed to for the Advantage of Hanover, unless bad Success should put an End to the Views of that Electorate, and make it willing to sit down contented with the large Sums it has got of English Money. Good Success will only force the Emperor and France to think of some Secularization; for whenever such an Expedient is thought of, and privately agreed to, I am afraid, a Remora will be secretly put upon the Arms of Great Britain, and the Equivalent for the Queen of Hungary will then begin to be thought impracticable.

Thus, Sir, the Views of Hanover have

have been the Pole-star of our political Compass ever since the Death of the late *Emperor*, as they had been for many Years before. It was not our Regard for the Preservation of the Power of the House of *Austria* that prevented our advising the Queen of *Hungary* to make some Concessions to *Prussia*, but it was our Desire to add some of his Dominions to the Electorate of *Hanover*. It was not the natural Impossibility of the Thing that prevented our being able to give the Queen of *Hungary* effectual Assistance, after the *French* declared openly against her, but it was the Views of *Hanover* that made the Thing impossible; for if we had manifested nothing but a generous Design to preserve the Liberties of *Europe*, and had appeared resolute in the Pursuit of that Design, we should have got the *Dutch*, the *Russians*, and the King and Kingdom of *Poland*, to have joined *totis viribus* in the Confederacy, and such a Confederacy would have been equal to *France*, *Spain*, and *Bavaria*, even tho' they had been joined by *Prussia* and *Sweden*. And it is not a Design to procure an Equivalent for the Queen of *Hungary*, that makes the War to be now continued; for considering the present Disposition of the *Dutch*, and of most of the Princes of *Germany*, we must have seen from the Beginning that such a Design was impossible; but it is some selfish View in the Ministers of *Hanover*; and this, I am convinced, will become manifest before the War is at an End.

I shall grant, Sir, that it was the Interest of this Nation to defeat the Designs of *France* against the House of *Austria*; but they were defeated, by the Bravery of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Troops and the *G* Deserion of *Prussia* and *Saxony*, before we engaged in her Quarrel, any other Way than by sending her

a little Money; and if the Designs of *France* should, by good Success in the War, be revived and fully executed: If the Queen of *Hungary* should be thereby reduced as low as the *French* at first designed she should, she will have none but us, and her own Credulity, to blame for it. The Hon. Gentleman was pleased to give us a frightful Picture of the Circumstances we should have have been in, if we had fate still and seen *France* parcel out the Dominions of the House of *Austria* at her Pleasure; but how much more frightful will this Picture be, if this should at last be the Issue, after we have exhausted ourselves, almost to the last Shilling, in carrying on an unsuccessful War upon the Continent, under Pretence of procuring an Equivalent for the Queen of *Hungary*? If we had put ourselves to no greater Expence than was necessary: If we had not encouraged the Queen of *Hungary* to expect greater Assistance than we could, or really intended to give, we should have been in no Danger of what the Hon. Gentleman was pleased to frighten us with; or if we had fallen into any such Danger, we should have had Strength, I hope, sufficient Strength left, to have repelled it; but now we may be involved in the Danger, or something like it, when we have no Strength left to repel it; for when the Queen of *Hungary* finds, that we either cannot, or will not perform what we have, for the Ends I have mentioned, amused her with, she may very probably make the best Terms she can for herself, and leave us to contend in a War, by ourselves alone, with all the Branches of the House of *Bourbon*.

After having thus, Sir, pointed out what, in my Opinion, is the true Spring of all the Measures we are now engaged in, and just touched upon the fatal Consequences they may be attended with, it will not be

be expected, I believe, that I should be solicitous about their being pursued, or very careful to avoid any Thing that may discourage that Pursuit. On the contrary, I am for putting the Question upon this very Motion, and I am for putting a Negative upon that Question, because, I think, it will be the most effectual Way for convincing our Ministers, that whatever they may be, the Nation will not allow itself to be made subservient to the Views and Interests of the Electorate of *Hanover*; and this will of course put an immediate Stop to the dangerous and expensive Measures we are now engaged in; for when the Ministers of that Electorate see, that they are no longer to be supported by the Riches and Power of *England*, they will grow more moderate in their Views, and give over disturbing *Europe* with Schemes for satisfying either their Ambition or Avarice.

If I thought, Sir, that our putting a Negative upon this Motion, or our refusing to return Thanks for a Speech we did not approve of, would argue any Want of Respect to our Sovereign: If I thought that any Man but a Minister, or the Friend of a Minister, would put such a Construction upon it, I should be as much against it as any Gentleman in this House; but I know, that no unbiassed Man, who understands our Constitution, will ever think of putting such a Construction upon it. The King's Speech from the Throne is always, in this House, understood to be the Speech of the Minister, and therefore, we may not only refuse to return Thanks for it, but may censure it, without being guilty of any Want of Respect to our Sovereign. To suggest, that our refusing to return Thanks upon such an Occasion, would break off all Correspondence between his Majesty and his Parliament, is an Insinuation to which I cannot give too bad a

Name. Such an Insinuation is a real Want of Respect to his Majesty, because it is supposing him capable of preferring the Protection of his Ministers, to the Satisfaction of his Parliament and People. Whereas, I A am persuaded, and we have a late Proof, that his Majesty will dismiss any Minister, or give up any Measure, rather than risk disobliging or dismising his Parliament. The Example of King *James the Second* will, I hope, be a Warning to all future Kings of this Realm, not to break off Correspondence with a Parliament, on Account of their refusing to return Thanks for any Speech he may be advised by his Ministers to make from the Throne. In the Year 1685, this House refused to thank the King for his Speech from the Throne, for which, among other Reasons, that unfortunate Prince pro-rogued, and afterwards dissolved his Parliament; but what was the Consequence? In three Years after, or a very little more, he was forced to abdicate his Crown and desert his Kingdoms. If upon this Refusal that Prince had been so wise as to dismiss his Ministers, and alter his Measures, his Reign might have been happy, and his Posterity might now have been upon the Throne of these Realms; but he chose the foolish Part we have been most imprudently, and, I am sure, most groundlessly, threatned with in this Debate; whereby he made himself an Example, which may be of Use, and will, I hope, be a Warning to all his Successors. We have, therefore, nothing to fear from our putting a Negative upon this Motion, but a great deal to hope; for his Majesty will from thence see, that his Ministers have led him into Measures which are disagreeable to his Parliament. As soon as he sees this, we may expect, that he will dismiss his present Set of Ministers; and the Day he does so will, in my Opinion,

nion, be one of the happiest Days this Nation ever saw.

As I do not think it necessary to observe an exact Chronological Order in the Debates I send you, I shall next give you a Debate we had in our Club on the 11th of January last, upon the Question about a Supply for the British Troops to be employed in Flanders during the Year 1744. This Debate was begun by L. Valerius Flaccus, in the Character of Sir William Yonge, who spoke to the Effect as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

SIR,

AS we are now in the Committee of Supply, and have had the Estimate for the Support of our Troops in *Flanders* referred to us, it is my Duty to make you the proper Motion for providing for that Service; and tho' I cannot suppose, that the Motion I am to make will be rejected, yet as, I think, it would be for the publick Good, to have it unanimously agreed to, I shall beg Leave to explain the Utility, and even the Necessity of the Service, before I desire you to provide for it. The Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, and in that the Preservation of the Balance of Power, is a Measure which I need say nothing in Favour of, because it has been recommended to his Majesty by his Parliament, and by the general Voice of his People. In Pursuance of this, his Majesty formed an Army in *Flanders* the Summer before last, which had such an Effect upon the Counsels of *France*, as prevented their sending the necessary Reinforcements to their Armies in *Germany*, or any Assistance to the Spaniards in *Savoy*, by which Means the Queen of *Hungary* became every where superior in *Germany*, and the King of *Sardinia* was enabled to repel all the Attacks made upon him by the Spaniards in *Pied-*

mont. But as the *French* and *Spaniards* still persisted in their Designs of stripping the Queen of *Hungary* of a great Part of her Dominions, it became necessary to drive the *French* entirely out of *Germany*, in order to enable the Queen of *Hungary* to march her Armies to the *Rhine*, and to make an Attack upon *France* itself, which appeared to be the only effectual Method for compelling that Nation to give over their ambitious Designs, and submit to such Terms of Peace as might restore and secure the Balance of Power. For this Purpose, our Army marched the Beginning of last Campaign to *Germany*, where they added to the Laurels of their Country by the glorious Victory at *Dettingen*, whereby they compelled the *French* to evacuate *Germany*, and the *Emperor* to agree to a Suspension of Arms with the Queen of *Hungary*. This opened a free Passage for her Armies to the *Rhine*; and if Prince *Charles* could have passed that River, a glorious End might, very probably, have been put to the War before the Close of last Campaign; but the *French* had so fortified, and guarded so watchfully the Banks of that River, that he could not force a Passage, which prevented last Campaign's having so happy an Issue as might have been expected from so successful a Beginning.

This, Sir, makes it necessary for us to provide for another Campaign; for unless the Queen of *Hungary* be enabled to make a vigorous Impression upon the Dominions of *France* itself, we cannot expect, that their Court will ever agree to equitable Terms, and therefore, his Majesty thinks it necessary to have a greater Number of his *British* Forces in *Flanders* than he had last Year, especially as he cannot depend upon having the *Hessian* Troops continued in his Pay or Service. Next Campaign we may expect, that Prince

FSS

Charles

Charles will be upon the Rhine with a numerous Army as soon as the Season will permit; and it is hardly to be supposed, that the French will be able, during a whole Campaign, to guard the Banks of that River so closely, as to prevent his getting any one Opportunity to pass over it with his Army; especially if, by having a numerous Army in Flanders, we prevent its being in the Power of France to send any great Number of their Troops to the Rhine. The Moment Prince Charles passes that River, he will enter the Territories of France, and, consequently, the French must either venture a Battle with him, or leave some of their best Provinces to be ravaged and reduced. If they venture a Battle, I am pretty confident, it will be a decisive one; and, I think, we have good Ground to hope, that the Fate of it will be favourable to us, if we consider, that the Flower of the French Army has been already cut off in Germany, and that their Troops, even when composed of Veterans, have never yet appeared to be equal, upon fair Ground, to the Troops of the Queen of Hungary. When they got behind Stone Walls, and in Places where they cannot run away without the Leave of their Officers, they may stand their Ground firmly enough, because their Officers are certainly Men of Courage and Conduct, and the common Men are alert enough at firing; but when they engage in an open Field, where their Enemies can come at them, and thereby put an End to their firing, it has generally been found, that the French common Soldiers soon take to their Heels, and leave their Officers a Prey to their Enemies.

From these Considerations, Sir, I think we have good Ground to hope, that if the French venture a Battle with Prince Charles, after he has passed the Rhine, it will be a decisive one in our Favour, and if they

do not venture a Battle, Alsace, Lorraine, Franche Comte, and, perhaps, some of the interior Provinces of France, will become a Prey to the Enemy. In either of these Cases A to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace, and Spain must immediately follow their Example. Thus, if we continue to act with Vigour, we have, I think, good Reason to expect, that in one Campaign we shall be able to restore and establish a Balance of Power in Europe, and to force Spain to agree to such Terms of Peace as may secure the Freedom of our Trade and Navigation, by abolishing all the insolent Claims they have lately set up against us. Whereas, if we should flag in our Endeavours for supporting the Common Cause, or put a Stop to those vigorous Measures that have already given such a happy Turn to the Affairs of Europe, the French would resume their former ambitious Projects, the Queen of Hungary, deserted by us D as well as by the rest of her Allies, would find herself at last obliged to submit, and the Balance of Power would be irrecoverably lost; after which we could not hope to be able to force Spain to give up any of those unjust and insolent Claims lately set up against us; but, on the contrary, we should soon be forced to submit to every one of them, and, perhaps, to much more unjust and more insolent Claims that might be trumped up against us by France E as well as by Spain.

I confess, Sir, that the Measures his Majesty is now obliged to pursue are vastly expensive to us; and I likewise confess, that the Nation is not at present in so good a Condition as I could wish, for supporting this vast Expence; but considering what we have to hope, and what we have to fear, every Gentleman must, I think, allow, that the Expence is absolutely necessary; therefore

lore I shall add no more, but conclude with moving, ' That the Sum of 634,344/. 11s. and 4d. be granted to his Majesty for defraying the Charge of 21,358 effective Men, (Commission and Non-Commission Officers included) to be employed in *Flanders* for the Year 1744.'

The next Speech I shall give was that made by Julius Florus, in the Character of William Pitt, Esq; which was in Substance thus.

Mr. President,
Sir,

AS it is not now the Fashion to let the Parliament know any Thing of our publick Measures: As our Measures, or at least the Motives for them, are always of late too great a Secret to be communicated to such a numerous Body of Men, I protest I know nothing of them, nor can I, from any publick Appearances, comprehend the Meaning of them: No Man can, who has not an intimate Correspondence with some of our Ministers of the Closet, which, I thank God! I have not; and therefore, if I mistake or mistake our late or present Measures, I hope the Gentlemen, who think themselves happy in having such a Correspondence, will excuse me.

There are two Points, Sir, which ought to be considered and fully discussed, before we agree to the Hon. Gentleman's Motion, and that is, the End of our giving Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, and the Manner in which we are to give that Assistance. If the French still insist upon taking a great Part of the Queen of Hungary's Dominions in Germany from her, and giving them to the Emperor, in order to induce him to agree to their taking *Flanders*, or something else to themselves, I think, we ought to endeavour *in viribus* to prevent such a Scheme's

taking Effect; because I am, and always have been, of Opinion, that the Monarchy of *France* is already more powerful than is consistent with the Safety of *Europe*: I thought so even before they made the Acquisition of *Lorrain*, which they were permitted to do, by a most criminal Connivance of our Ministers, at a Time when we had a better Opportunity than, I am afraid, we shall ever have again, for reducing the Power of the House of *Bourbon*. If this, therefore, were the End of our giving Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, I should approve of our giving her our utmost Assistance; yet even in this Case, I should not agree to the Hon. Gentleman's Motion, because I do not approve of the Manner he proposes for giving her our Assistance.

But, Sir, if the French have entirely departed from this Scheme: If they departed from it as soon as they found themselves abandoned by *Prussia* and *Saxony*: If they were then willing, as I believe they were, to restore the Peace of *Germany*, upon the single Condition of the Queen of Hungary's restoring to the Emperor his hereditary Dominions, I think, we ought not to have encouraged her, by our Assistance, to have continued the War in *Germany*, and much less ought we to encourage her, which, I am afraid, we do, to think of procuring, by our Assistance, an Equivalent from *France*, for what she has yielded to *Prussia*, and *Saxony* in *Germany*. If this be the End of our assisting her, I disapprove of the End as much as I do of the Manner; and I disapprove of it, not because I should not be glad to see the Power of *France* reduced, but because I think the present a very improper Time, either for the Queen of Hungary or us to think of it. There is a certain Spirit which prevails, and by which Courts as well as private Men are governed:

This Spirit a wise and considerate Minister will always have great Regard to, and will take his Measures accordingly; for the World is not to be directed by every Whim that may enter into the addle Head of a bold and enterprising Minister. The ambitious Schemes of the late King of *France* had raised a Spirit of Jealousy against that Monarchy, in almost every Court of *Europe*, which produced several Confederacies against it, and one at last which brought it to the Brink of Perdition. Since his Death, the Court of *France*, being made sensible by Experience of the Danger of raising such a Spirit, have guarded against doing so as much as possible, so that there is now no such Spirit in any Court of *Europe*; but, on the contrary, there is a Spirit of Jealousy among all the Princes of *Germany* against the Power of the House of *Austria*; therefore no one Court in *Europe* will join with us, and the Queen of *Hungary*, in this Project against *France*. Nay, I doubt much if the Electorate of *Hanover* will join with us; for tho' we had some of the Electoral Troops, I mean Electoral Troops in Electoral Pay, last Year with us upon the *Rhine*, I am convinced they did not come there with a Design to attack *France*, nor sha'l we, I believe, be favoured with any more of them, if we but seem to have such a Design: Even those of them that are in our Pay, may refuse to obey the Orders of our General, as they did last Summer, should he command them upon any such Service. I must therefore suppose, Sir, that in such a Project we shall at present have no Assistance from any one Potentate in *Europe*; and were we quite free of Debt, it would, in my Opinion, be too grand for us and the Queen of *Hungary* alone: In our present Circumstances, I think, it is absolutely impracticable.

When I say so, Sir, I mean, humanly speaking; for the Race, I know, is not to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong. Suppose then that Providence should work Miracles in our Favour, and give us unexpected Success against *France* in the Execution of this Design: Suppose their Armies, like that of the *Midianites*, should set every Man his Sword against his Fellow, and their Walls, like those of *Jericho*, should fall down flat before us; yet can we suppose, that the Princes of *Germany*, who are so jealous of the Power of the House of *Austria*, especially such of them as have lately got hold of some Part of the *Austrian* Territories; I say, can we suppose, that those Princes would sit still and see the Power of the House of *Austria* vastly increased, and the Monarchy of *France* very much reduced, when it is so evident, that the Preservation of the Possessions they have so lately acquired, and, perhaps, their future Independence, must depend chiefly upon the Friendship and Assistance of *France*? It is, I think, almost certain, that in Case of our Success, they would all unite together for putting a Stop to it; and considering how jealous *Hanover* has been for many Years of the House of *Austria*, I doubt much if that Electorate would refuse to join in such a Confederacy; I am convinced, it would not join with us; and tho' it did not join openly against us, it might find Ways and Means to disconcert all our Measures, in order to prevent the Accomplishment of the End we propose.

Thus, Sir, if the procuring the Queen of *Hungary* an Equivalent from *France*, be the End or Design of our maintaining an Army in *Flanders*, it is so evidently impracticable, that I am convinced, it cannot be the true End: It must be a Pretence made use of for covering some hidden

hidden Design which our Ministers dare not own, and which would certainly cost some of them their Heads, if it should be proved upon them. I mean that of lavishing the Blood and Treasure of *England*, for the Sake of getting an Opportunity to A maintain 16,000 *Hano-verians*, or for the Sake of getting some little Territory added to the Dominions of that Electorate. And if the End be to defeat the *French* in their Scheme of taking a great Part of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Dominions from her, and giving them to the *Emperor*, that he may consent to some Addition's being made to their Monarchy, we ought to be well convinced, that there is still some such Scheme in *petto*, before we agree to load our Country with so great an Expence; because from the publick Accounts we have great Reason to believe, that, if ever the *French* had such a Scheme, they have now given it up; and because we have no Reason to believe, that the *French* would embark in a Scheme which must be attended with great Danger, Difficulty, and Expence to them, when unassisted by any of the Princes of *Germany*. The only Hopes they can now have of being able to execute such a Scheme, must arise from our encouraging the Queen of *Hungary* to be immoderate in her Demands, which may raise the Jealousy of the *German* Princes to such a Height, as may force them to join again in an Alliance with *France*, for reducing her Power, and putting an End to her ambitious Views.

In all I have yet said, Sir, I have not mentioned *Italy*, because, I believe, no one is so wrong-headed as to suppose, that in order to assist the Queen of *Hungary* to preserve her Dominions in *Italy*, the best Method is to form an Army in *Flanders*, or to attempt to make an Impression upon *France* on that Side, where, every one knows, that Monarchy is

the best guarded, and the least susceptible of an Impression; therefore no one, surely, will pretend, that this is the End of our forming or maintaining an Army in *Flanders*.

I shall now, Sir, consider the Manner in which we ought to assist the Queen of *Hungary*; and let the End be what it will, I am very sure, the Manner proposed is in every Respect wrong. I must lay it down, and I shall always consider it, B as a certain Maxim, that we ought never to think of assisting any of our Allies upon the Continent with a great Number of Troops. If we send any of our Troops to their Assistance, it ought always to be, rather with a View to give our Gentlemen an Opportunity to improve themselves in the military Art, than with a View to assist our Allies. They have no Occasion for our Men, and the Queen of *Hungary* less than any other: She has Men, and brave Men too, in Abundance: She only wants Money to arm and support them. Therefore, the only Manner in which we ought to think of supporting her, or any other of our Allies upon the Continent, is with our Money and our Navy; and my Reason for laying E this down as a Maxim is, not only because the Sea is our natural Element, but because it is dangerous to our Liberties, as well as destructive to our Trade, to encourage great Numbers of our People to make the Soldier-Craft their Trade, so as to depend upon that alone for their Livelihood. A Farmer, a Day-Labourer, a Cobler, may be a good Soldier, if you take Care to have him properly disciplined, and always will be ready to defend his Country in Case of an Attack; but as he has another Way of living, he may be a good Subject; whereas a Man who has no other Way of living, can never be a good Subject, especially

in a free Country; and for this Reason we ought to have as few of them as possible, either abroad or at home: At least, they ought never to be kept long in the Service; for after a long Disuse, there are very few of them can, afterwards, turn to any A industrious Employment for their Support.

Another Reason is, Sir, because Custom has made our Troops more expensive than those of any other Country; and therefore, our Money will always be of greater Service to our Allies, because it will enable them to raise and maintain a greater Number of Troops than we can furnish them with for the same Sum of Money. This, Sir, I shall prove by Figures, which are such strange obstinate Things, that they will not twist and wind at the Pleasure of a Minister, or any of his Orators. By the Motion now made to us, our own Troops in *Flanders* are to cost us for this next Year, 634,344*l.* and, I suppose, the 16,000 *Hanoverians* will cost us near 400,000*l.* for Care D has been taken not to lay that Estimate too early before us, lest some unlucky Person should have Time to pick a Hole in it. To these two Sums I shall add 200,000*l.* for Waggon Money, dry and green Forage, *Doueurs*, and the like; for, I believe, we shall find, that this Article for last Year amounts to a much larger Sum. These three Articles make 1,234,344*l.* I shall call it the even Sum of 1,200,000*l.* which we must pay next Year for maintaining an Army of 37,000 Men, one third F Part of which I shall suppose to be Horse or Dragoons. Now, if we had sent this Sum to the Queen of Hungary, let us see what an additional Number of Men she might have maintained with it. By several Treaties, and particularly by the Ac- G cession of the *States General* to the *Vienna Treaty* of 1731, the Charge of 1000 Foot is fixt at 10,000 Guil-

ders per Month, which in *Sterling* Money, at the Rate of 10 *Guilder*s 16 *Stivers* per *Pound Sterling*, is 926*l.* and the Charge of 1000 Horse is fixt at 30,000 *Guilder*s for the same Time, which is 2778*l.* so that 1,200,000*l.* would have maintained near 108,000 Foot for the Queen of Hungary, or near 36,000 Horse, or it would have maintained an Army for her of 54,000 Foot and 18,000 Horse for the ensuing Year; and I must ask even our Ministers, if they do not think, that an additional Army of 72,000 Men, to be employed wherever she pleased, would have been of more Service to her and the Common Cause, as they are pleased to call it, than our 37,000 in *Flanders* can be of? For tho' I will not allow that any of her Troops are better than the *British*, yet I may take upon me to say, that the worst of her Troops are better than the *Hanoverians* were ever yet supposed to be.

But now, Sir, suppose we could think it of Advantage to the Common Cause, to assist the Queen of Hungary with Troops instead of Money, the very worst Place we could think of sending those Troops to, or employing them in, is *Flanders*. If we had formed no Army there, the *French* could have formed no Army there, nor would they have attacked any Place there, for fear of provoking the *Dutch* to declare against them. Whereas, if we form an Army next Summer in *Flanders*, tho' we do not begin to act offensively with that Army, as, I firmly believe, we do not intend to do, it may furnish the *French* with an Excuse for attacking the Queen of Hungary in that Country, and that Excuse may even be admitted by the *Dutch*, who seem at present to have no Sort of Jealousy of *France*; and for that, as well as several other Reasons, they seem resolved not to enter into any of our romantick Schemes.

Schemes. If we must assist the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops, why did not they stay and take Winter Quarters in *Germany*, or upon the *Rhine*, by which we might have secured a Passage for Prince *Charles* in the Spring? If it be alledged, that the Princes and Circles of the *Empire* would not admit of our Troops taking Winter Quarters within the *Empire*, this of itself alone was a good Reason for our calling home our Troops, dismissing our Mercenaries, and resoving to assist the Queen of *Hungary* for the future, as we ought to have done from the Beginning, solely with our Money, and our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*.

In short, Sir, as I could at first see no Reason for our sending our Troops to *Flanders*, unless it was to furnish our Ministers with a Pretence for loading us with the Maintenance of 16,000 *Hanoverians*, I can now see no Reason for our keeping them there, unless it be to furnish a Pretence for continuing that Load upon us; and as, I think, our keeping them there may be attended with infinite Danger to the Cause of the Queen of *Hungary*, I cannot, therefore, agree to the Hon. Gentleman's Motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

TRIAL in relation to JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of ANGLESEY. Continued from p. 343.

DENNIS Redmonds was asked, who was Butler in his Time; he said, one *Meagher*, and that he remember'd one *Rolph* about the Cellar; and he said, that *Meagher* gave the Servants Drink at the Time of the Child's Christening. He said,

he knew *Murphy*, but could not tell whether she was in the Service in his Time.

Mary Doyle being ask'd again, if Eleanor Murphy was in the Service of *Dunmain* before her Time; she said, she could not now tell if she was in the Service before her Time.

Redmonds being asked, if he remember'd the Time of the great Eclipse; he said, he could not remember the Time of the great Eclipse; but he said he remember'd the Time of the Rejoicings for the Birth of the Child. Being asked, where he left the Midwife he brought along with him to *Dunmain*; he said, he left her in the Middle of the Yard before the great Door.

John Turner being examined as to Lady *Altham*'s being at *Wexford* Assizes, said, That he overtook my Lord going to the Assizes in a Chariot, and that there were two Servants along with him, but that he saw no Women along with him; he said my Lady was at home, and D that he saw her at home after my Lord went to the Assizes.

Mrs. Cole said, That she remember'd the Lady *Altham*'s being indisposed, and having miscarried, and that Mrs. Heath told her of it, and desired her Mother to get up, for E that Lady *Altham* was ill.

Mrs. Heath being examined, absolutely contradicted what Mrs. Cole said, and swore she never said my Lady *Altham* miscarried, and never called Mrs. Cole up on Account of any Miscarriage.

Mrs. Cole said, her Mother shewed her the Abortion; and being asked how old she was when Lady *Altham* came to *Ireland*; she said, she was 13, 14, or 15, when Lady *Altham* came to *Ireland*, and about 45 or 46 Years old now, at the Time of her Examination.

Heath being asked, if Lady *Altham* kept her Room the Day after the Accident of breaking the Saucers; she

She answered, she did not. Being asked, who was Butler when Mrs. Cole was at *Dunmain*; she said, *Rolph* was Butler at the Time Mrs. Cole was at *Dunmain*.

Here both Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, closed their Evidence about Six o'Clock on *Tuesday* Night the 22d of *November*, being the tenth Day of the Trial, and the Court expressed great Surprize at finding such Contradiction between the Plaintiff's and Defendant's Witnesses; and the Court and Jury being greatly fatigued with this long Trial, adjourn'd to Eight o'Clock on *Thursday* Morning following; at which Time it was agreed by Plaintiff and Defendant, that three Lawyers on each Side should speak to the Matter.

Accordingly, on that Day, Mr. Prime Serjeant *Malone*, Mr. Solicitor General *Flood*, and Mr. Recorder (of *Dublin*) *Stanyard*, spoke for the Defendant; and Mr. Serjeant *Marshal*, Mr. Serjeant *Tisdale*, and Mr. *Walb*, for the Lessor of the Plaintiff. These Pleadings we shall omit, but shall insert the Speeches of the three Judges made the next Day, in summing up the Evidence, and giving the Charge; because they will give our Readers a concise View of the whole Trial.

Lord Chief Baron *Bowes*.

YOU are now come, Gentlemen, to the last Period of this important Trial. The strict Attention you have given thereto from the Beginning, must be very satisfactory to the Court, and it is our Duty to be aiding to you as much as is in our Power.

I shall briefly mention to you, Gentlemen, some Observations that have occur'd to me on the Evidences in this Cause, and the Objections of Counsel, and how they should be weigh'd.

There have been direct Contra-

dictions and Inconsistencies in the Testimony of some of the Witnesses; but there are some Circumstances that will distinguish the Probability from the Improbability.

The Ejectment in this Cause was brought for some Lands in the County of *Meath*, as open'd by the Plaintiff's Counsel.

The single Question is, Whether the Lessor of the Plaintiff is the legitimate Issue of *Arthur* late Lord *Altham*?

B The Lessor of the Plaintiff claims under the Will of *James* Earl of *Anglesey*, wherein there is a Remainder limited to *Arthur* late Lord *Altham*; and if he can prove his Legitimacy, he is entitled to a Verdict; but if he fails therein, the C Defendant is in Possession, and will continue.

The Lessor of the Plaintiff lays his Proofs before the Court in the following Manner.

He first gave Evidence, that *Mary Sheffield*, Wife to the late Lord *Altham*, had a Probability of having a Child, and for that Purpose Mrs. *Dorothy Briscoe* was produced, who says, that Lord and Lady *Altham* came to her Father's, Captain *Briscoe*'s in *Bride-street* in this City, in *October* or *November* 1713, and went from thence to lodge at one *Vice*'s at *Temple-Bar*, and from thence to *Dunmain*, in the County of *Wexford*. She says, she heard Lady *Altham* was with Child, and miscarried at *Dunmain*.

F Mrs. *Henrietta Cole*, Sister to Mrs. *Briscoe*, says, she knew Lord and Lady *Altham*, by a Reconciliation between them in 1713, at her Father's House; and that they went from her Father's to lodge at Mr. *Vice*'s, and from thence to *Dunmain*, to which Place her Mother and she were invited, and went thither in Spring 1714; and Mrs. *Cole* swears, Lady *Altham* miscarried at *Dunmain*, and that she saw the Abortion.

To

To prove a second Miscarriage, the Plaintiff produced one *Catharine McCormick*. These Facts have been often repeated to you, and, Gentlemen, you have them in your Memory.

Alice Bates, a Servant of Mr. *Briscoe's*, was examined, to give Evidence of the Pregnancy of Lady *Altham*, and the Manner his Lordship acknowledg'd to her, that Lady *Altham* was with Child, and that the Witness wished her Ladyship Joy, and that she thanked the Witness in his Lordship's Presence.

Eleanor Murphy and *Mary Doyle*, who were Maid-Servants in the House of *Dunmain*, are produc'd to the actual Delivery; they swore, they were in the Room at the Time of the Delivery, and as far as they meet with Credit, will be consider'd as positive Evidence. They likewise mention the Godfathers and Godmother to the Child, and one Mr. *Loyd*, the Parson who christen'd the Child. *Dennis Redmonds* and *Philip Breen* swore to the Rejoicings for the Birth of the Child.

Christopher Brown says, he was Servant to Mr. *Cliff*, who was invited to the Christening, and mention'd his Attendance on his Master the Day the Child was christen'd.

John Scott swears, he was Servant to Mrs. *Piggot*, and was sent with Messages from her several Times, to enquire concerning the Welfare of the Child.

One *Charles Maccarty* was produc'd in order to prove a Pregnancy; he differ'd in Circumstances in Point of Time from the other Witnesses, and the Counsel mention'd nothing of him.

Major *Fitzgerald* was produc'd, to shew that Lady *Altham* had a Child; he said, that he was invited by Lord *Altham* to tap the groaning Ale, that he dined there the Day after the Birth, but did not lie there that Night; he mention'd it was in the Harvest Time. The Counsel for the

Plaintiff did not insist much on his Evidence, but the Defendant has made use of it, to shew a Variation between him and the other Witnesses.

I should have mention'd to you, A that one *Furlong* was produc'd as a Witness, as to his applying for nursing the Child, and inform'd you of the Conversation he had with Lord *Altham* on that Subject.

The Witnesses, who swore to the Delivery of the Child by Lady *Altham*, went a Step farther, and swore that *Joan Landy* nursed the Child; but I must observe one Fact to you, Gentlemen, that she was with Child when Lady *Altham* came to *Dunmain*, and turn'd away on that Account, and yet this Person was chose for the Nurse.

The Evidence proved to you farther, that at the Time she was chosen for a Nurse, she lived in a Cabbin near the House of *Dunmain*, which several of the Witnesses tell you was fitted up, and had an Addition made to it; and others say, it was beautified for the Reception of the Child, and that a Coach-Road was made for the Conveniency of Lady *Altham*'s visiting the Child; and *Joan Laffan* says, she was appointed Dry Nurse to the Child, who was put under her Care when he was about a Year and a half old.

You have, Gentlemen, the Testimony of several Persons concerning the Declarations of Lord and Lady *Altham*, relating to the Birth of this Child.

Alderman Barnes tells you, that in the Beginning of the Summer, not long after the Birth, he met Lord *Altham* at *Ross*, who declared his Mind to him, by telling him *Moll Sheffield* had a Son. He tells you he dined and supp'd at *Dunmain*, but did not remember that there was any Talk of the Child; but says, he believ'd the Child's Health might be drank at Table.

Edward Lutwiche says, that he was recommended to Lady *Altham* when she lived at *Ross*, to make Shoes for the Child, and accordingly came to her Ladyship, and took Measure of the Child for making a Pair of Shoes, and when he brought them home to A her Ladyship's Lodgings, and enquir'd for the young Lord, he was told he was gone; and he farther mention'd, that her Ladyship saw the Child only by Stealth, and that she expressed, that *she had better been a Wife to the meanest Tradesman in the Town than Lord Altham's Wife, for then she might have the Comfort of seeing her Child.*

The Plaintiff produced several Witnesses that Lord *Altham* always acknowledged the Child as his lawful Son, and introduced him as such to the Persons that visited at the House.

It has been likewise given in Evidence, Gentlemen, that the Child was removed to *Kinnay* when he was between three and four Years old, and there treated as the Son of a Nobleman; and to prove this, Mr. *Miffet* was produced, who mentioned that he went to School along with the Child, and that he took him to be then six Years old: He tells you, that the Child wore a laced Hat, and Mr. *Miffet* mentioned a very particular Expression of Lord *Altham*, that he hoped he should see the Boy Earl of Anglesey.

Mrs. *Annesley* said, she lived in the Neighbourhood of *Kinnay*; that her Brother, Colonel *Paul*, visited Lord *Altham*, and drank the Child's Health; and said, if he was not his legitimate Son, her Brother would not have drank his Health, and that she never heard, till of late, that he was not legitimate.

The next Place the Child was removed to was *Carrickduff* in the County of *Caterlough*; and the Plaintiff produced Mr. *Charles Byrne*, *Charles* and *James Cavenagh*, and *James Dempsey*, who say, that this

Child was acknowledged there by Lord *Altham* as his lawful Son, and that they called him his lawful Son, because they never heard any Thing to the contrary—*Dempsey* kept a School there, and he says the Child was at his School.

From thence the Child is traced to *Cross-Lane* in *Dublin*.

Here, *Nicholas Duffe* says, he was treated as Lord *Altham*'s Son, and that Lord *Altham* made use of Declarations to *Duffe*, that if he lived B he should see the Boy Earl of *Anglesey*. You'll observe, Gentlemen, that he said he kept a Publick-House, and that his Lordship was free and drank with him.

Catharine O Neil was examined by the Plaintiff as to this last mentioned C Place: She says, the Child was reputed and treated as Lord *Altham*'s Son; she mentions several other Things in her Evidence, and proves the Identity of the Lessor of the Plaintiff.

From thence he is brought to D *Proper-Lane*; and Mr. *Byrne* and his Son, and Mr. *Plunket* say, he went to School to one *Carty*, and that he was reputed there to be Lord *Altham*'s lawful Son; and here the Name of *Miss Gregory* is mention'd.

From *Proper-Lane* Lord *Altham* E removed to *Inchicore* about Aug^{ust} 1724, but it has been proved, that the Boy went in that Year to board to one *Cooper* in *Sheep-street*, who sent him to School to one *Barnaby Dunn* in *Warborough-street*; and Mr. *Waldron* tells you he went to School F there along with him.—And *Dunn* says, Lord *Altham* promis'd to pay for the Boy's Schooling.

After this it appears that the Boy had no Settlement; he was a Scull about the College, he was taken some Care of by the Humanity of G. Mr. *Amos Bush*, but Mr. *Bush*'s Grand-father thinking, he was not a fit Servant, directed Mr. *Bush* to discharge him. The

The next Account of him is given by one *Farrel*, who recommended him to *Purcell* the Butcher, where he was entertained for some Time; and both of them considered him as Lord *Altham*'s lawful Son.—He left *Purcell's* abruptly, and went to Mr. *Tigb's*.

Mr. *Tigb* mentioned, that he continued with him some Time, and that he was missing from him in April 1728.

I must observe to you, Gentlemen, that the Plaintiff mentions in his Proofs one *Miss Gregory* that lived with Lord *Altham*, and had great Influence over him; and that it was she persuaded his Lordship to abandon the Boy.

But *Herd*, who was examined as a Witness for the Defendant, mentions that the Boy was mischievous, and that he was once corrected for stealing a Jockey-Belt, and some Pigeons, and that he owned the Fault where-with he was charged.

The next Fact, Gentlemen, that the Plaintiff applies his Evidence to, is, that some Time after he had the Small-pox, there were Attempts made for kidnapping him. The first Evidence for this Purpose was *Purcell*, who says, that some Time after the Boy had the Small-pox, the Defendant came to his House, and called for his Brother's Son; and that the Boy said, this is my Uncle *Dick*.

Purcell farther said, that some Time afterwards, about three Weeks after the Death of the late Lord *Altham*, which was in November 1727, the present Defendant came to the Market, and sent a Man, who belonged to one *Jones*, to *Purcell's* House, to desire the Child might come to the Defendant to *Jones's* House; and *Purcell* farther tells you, that he went along with the Boy to *Jones's*, and mentions the Behaviour of the Defendant fully on that Occasion.

You have next, Gentlemen, an

Account of the Boy's being spirited away, from the Evidence of *Byrne* and *Reiley*.

Byrne says, that he was applied to by one *Donnelly*, a Constable, about sixteen Years ago, who told him he had a good Jobb for him, and that he went to *Jones's* House in the Market, and that the Defendant was there, and charged a Boy (who was there with him) with stealing a Silver Spoon; and desired the Witness, and others, to take away the Boy to *George's Quay*, and that *Byrne* carried him to *Exe-bridge*, where a Coach was got, and both the Witness and *Donnelly* went therein and brought the Boy to the *Quay*, where the Boy was put into a Boat; and that he saw the Boat row beyond the Wall.

—*Byrne* farther depos'd, the Boy cry'd, and said he was afraid his Uncle would kill, or transport him.

Reiley was the next Evidence to this Fact: He mentioned, that he was employed to look for the Boy with some Constables, and that he received a Message to go to *George's Quay*, where the Defendant was; that the Defendant whispered him to go to *Inchicore* to borrow a Guinea; he says, he return'd to my Lord with a Guinea, and that he and the two *Donnellys*, and one *Byrne* and the Defendant, went into a Boat and rowed to a Ship, which was to sail to one of the Plantations, and that the Boy was put on board the said Ship.

The Defendant's Counsel, Gentlemen, insisted on the Difficulty of *Reiley's* reconciling the Account he gave of that Matter.

The next Evidence the Plaintiff gave, was Mr. *Babe*, who was Clerk of the Ship's Entries in the Port of *Dublin*; he produced the Book of Entries, wherein the Ship *James* of *Dublin* was entered outwards the eighteenth of April.

Mr. *Cromie* was produced after Mr. *Babe*, to shew that the Boy did

actually sail aboard that Ship, and that Mr. Stephenson was Part-Owner of the Ship; and he read the Account of the Entry made in the Book, of Men and Women Servants on board the Ship James, which went over the Bar of Dublin on April 28, 1728; and he read a long List of Names in the Entry, among which was the Name of James Annesley—He mentioned, that the Method used by Mr. Stephenson was to take a List of all Persons on board, and call over the List on board, and every Person walked by as he answered his Name, and then it was known what was the Number on board, and what were their Names; and when the Ship is ready to sail, that they are brought to the Tholsel, and then indented before the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Henry Gonne, the Town-Clerk, was examin'd, who produced an Indenture-Book, containing A List of the Persons indented before the Lord Mayor; and he read the Names of such as were indented from March 21, 1727, to the 25th of March 1728; and he read a List of those that were on board the Ship James, Thomas Henry Master, and in that Entry there was the Name of James Hennesley; and it was insisted on by the Defendant's Counsel, that that was the same Person who was enter'd in Stephenson's Book by the Name of James Annesley.

Gentlemen, you will observe that the Town-Clerk is living, who made the Entry, tho' he is not produced; and you'll likewise take Notice, that the Defendant applied no Proof to overturn this Fact, only by cross-examining some of the Plaintiff's Witnesses.

Gentlemen, the Evidence for the Lessor of the Plaintiff give no Account of him from the Time he went on board the Ship James, till his being accidentally found in the West-Indies, and recommended to Admiral Vernon, who sent him to

England, where he had the Misfortune to shoot a Man by Accident some Time after his Arrival there.

The Plaintiff produced one Mr. Giffard, who swore that he was an Attorney of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and a Solicitor in the High Court of Chancery in England; the Defendant objected to the producing him, but the Court admitted him to give an Account of the Conversation he had with the Defendant, the Earl of Anglesey, in one of which Conversations he swears, that the Defendant said he would surrender up his Right and Title to the Anglesey and other Estates to the Lessor of the Plaintiff, and go to France, if he would allow him 3000l. a Year, for that he would rather his Estate should C go to his Brother's Son, than any Body else; and it was his Right, and he would surrender it to him. And Giffard says, that he continued in that Resolution till May 1742, when he heard that Mr. Annesley happened to shoot a Man at Stains on the 2d of that Month; then he altered his Intention, and employed Giffard to prosecute him at the Old Bailey with the utmost Rigour; and Giffard says, he expended 800l. in that Prosecution. This was the Substance of his Evidence, which he declared at large.

You will consider, Gentlemen, whether the Words spoke by the Defendant, were the Effect of Heat and Passion, and in Resentment to those with whom he had some Contests, and at a Time when he was distressed in his Circumstances; and you are to observe likewise, Gentlemen, that there has been no Impputation on the Character of the Witness in Point of Credibility, more than that he betray'd a private Conversation, and gave Evidence against his Client; and that he possibly might be actuated by some Resentment when he gave his Testimony, for he has declared that the Defendant has not yet paid him Part of his

his Bill of Cost. But if you believe the Defendant spirited away the Lessor of the Plaintiff, it will add a Strength and Weight to his Declarations. These Things you will weigh well in your own Minds, together with the Declarations of the Defendant; and if you believe the Prosecution was carried on by the Defendant's Direction, you will consider how far that can influence the present Question.

Gentlemen, the Plaintiff has produced Mr. Shelves *Ash*, who was an Attorney concerned in the Defendant's Affairs, soon after the Death of the late Lord *Altham*. Mr. *Ash* tells you, that being in Company with the Defendant, and other Persons that used to attend his Lordship, one of them gave the Defendant an Account that Mr. *Hawkins* said, he could not enrol him as Lord Baron of *Altham* in Place of his Brother, *for that there was some Reason to think, that Lord Altham left a Son, from the Noise a Boy made at his Lordship's Funeral, by crying aloud, that he was the Son of the late Lord Altham*. Mr. *Ash* farther told you, that the Defendant was angry when he heard what Mr. *Hawkins* said on that Occasion; and then declared the Boy was a Vagabond and an Impostor, and ought to be transported; whereupon the Witness said, if he was a Vagabond, he ought to be indentured at the Tholsel. Mr. *Ash* went a Step farther, in telling you, that in some Time afterwards, being likewise in Company with the Defendant, some of the Company had mentioned the Boy, and the Defendant made Answer, *he was gone*; and Mr. *Ash* farther said, it was in an *easy Manner*, without *Heat*, that the Defendant made use of that Expression.

You will consider, Gentlemen, the Nature of this Evidence, and whether by the Defendant's expressing *he was gone*, was meant, that the

Boy was *transported*. If that Fact be true, it was certainly a wicked Act, and ought seriously to be considered. You are, Gentlemen, to weigh within yourselves what could be the Inducement to commit such an Act, and how far it ought to influence your Opinions.

I must take Notice to you, Gentlemen, that when a Person is prevented by the Act of the Party from coming at his Evidence (which Evidence, if produced, would clear up the Matter in Dispute, as alledged) the Party preventing, who contributes to the other Person's losing the Benefit of such an Evidence, is termed by the Law a *Spoliator*.—That this may not be applied to the Defendant, you should expect Evidence from him to satisfy you to the contrary. You will consider, Gentlemen, whether the spiriting away the Boy, was in order to deprive him of his Right, and whether an Act of this Nature does not carry a Presumption, that the Defendant had a Consciousness of the Lessor of the Plaintiff's being Son and Heir of Lord *Altham*; you will take the Circumstances of this whole Matter into your Thoughts; you will consider, whether the Fact is proved, and what cou'd be the Inducements, the Motives to such an Action, and how far Presumption should operate in a Matter of this Nature.

[*His Lordship then proceeds to the Evidence for the Defendant, but this we shall defer to our next, when this Trial shall be concluded.*]

From the London Gazette.

Berlin, Aug. 10, N. S.

TRANSLATION of the King of PRUSSIA's MANIFESTO.

THE King thinks himself oblig'd to inform Europe of the Measures, which the present Conjunc-
tures

tures oblige him to follow, for the Publick Good and Tranquillity.

His Majesty not being able to look with Indifference any longer upon the Troubles which desolate *Germany*, after having try'd in vain all Ways of bringing about a Reconciliation, finds himself oblig'd to make use of the Forces which God has given him, towards re-establishing Peace and Order, and for restoring the Laws to their Vigour, and the Head of the Empire to his Authority.

Since the Success which the *Hungarian* Troops had in *Bavaria*, the Queen of *Hungary*, far from proceeding with the Equity and Moderation which became her, has treated the Emperor's Hereditary Countries with infinite Hardheartedness and Cruelty.

This Princess and her Allies form'd Designs unmeasurably ambitious, the pernicious End whereof was, to put Fetters for ever upon the *German* Liberty, the doing which has been, for above an Age past, the principal Object of the dangerous Policy of the House of *Austria*.

One need only examine the Facts which have pass'd these two last Years, in order to judge of the Malignity of the Intentions of the Court of *Vienna*, and to see clearly, that, in all her Proceedings, she has acted in a Manner entirely contrary to the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire.

Germany has seen itself over-run with foreign Troops. They have been subsisted to the great Detriment of neutral Princes of the Empire. They have been march'd, without making previously the customary Requisitions.

The Queen of *Hungary* has concluded Alliances, to indemnify certain Powers for the extraordinary Succours which they have afforded her; and those Indemnifications have consisted, as well in Fiefs of the Empire, as in Hopes given with relation to certain Bishopricks.

The Generals of that Princess have attempted seizing by Force some Imperial Towns; her Ministers have threaten'd some Electors, and have endeavour'd to seduce others, and to overturn, by those Means, this Republick, composed of so many Sovereigns, and whom nothing but their Union has enabled hitherto to resist the Shocks which have so often endanger'd it.

How great a Contempt has been put upon Publick Faith, in the Infraction of the Capitulation of *Braunau*, and in the Attack of the Imperial Troops intrench'd under the neutral Imperial Towns, and even in forcing them to quit the Borders of the Empire, whereof their Master is

the Head? Without taking Notice, that it may very well be reckon'd a direct Affront and Contempt upon the Imperial Dignity and Majesty, to allow the Officers of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Troops to treat it with Indignity, as there are but too many Examples of their doing.

A In a Word, to crown all the Infuses offer'd by the Court of *Vienna* to the Majesty of the *Roman* Empire, one need only read the Protests of that Court, deliver'd in to the Dictature of the Elector of *Menz*, whereby the Queen of *Hungary* declares the Election of the Emperor void to all Intents and Purposes, though made unanimously, and pretends that the present Dyst of *Francfort* is illegal, thereby endeavouring to withdraw all the States of the Empire from the Obedience they owe to the Head whom they have elected.

So many Facts, and so many Proceedings, openly contrary to the Honour and to the Glory of the *German* Name, and to the Constitutions of the *Germanick* Body, clearly enough denote, that the Design of the Court of *Vienna* is, to usurp, in Favour of a foreign Prince, without any Possessions in *Germany*, the supreme Dignity, devolvd, by the unanimous and free Choice of all the *German* Nation, upon the Most Serene Elector of *Bavaria*.

These are Attempts, which it is inconsistent with the Honour and the Dignity of every Elector, and of every Prince of *Germany*, to tolerate any longer; and it would be an horrid Baseness in the sacred Members of that August College, invested, from Time immemorial, with the Authority of electing their own Head, to submit to the Despotism and the Violence with which the Queen of *Hungary* would force this Right from them, in so ignominiously oppressing his Imperial Majesty.

It is not to the Emperor that the Queen does the Injury, but to those who have elected him, and whom this Princess despises to such a Degree as to believe them insensible to their own Honour, and capable of so great a Weakness, as not to support, in the Person of his Imperial Majesty, the most noble of their Prerogatives.

The King has no particular Dispute with the Queen of *Hungary*.

He has no Pretension upon her: He desires nothing for himself, and enters no otherwise than in Quality of an Auxiliary, into a Quarrel which concerns the Liberties of the Empire only; and the open War, which the Queen of *Hungary* has lately declar'd against *Germany*, by the Hostilities which her Troops have committed there, would be a Reason sufficient, if there were

were no others, to justify the Conduct of his Majesty.

If the King thinks himself at present oblig'd, for these Reasons, to take violent Measures, it is not without Regret, nor without having first tried every Method of Reconciliation.

He made Steps towards obtaining it with the King of *England*, when that Prince was encamp'd at *Hanau*.

The Emperor too declar'd, at the same Time, that, for the Sake of Peace, he would for ever renounce all the Pretensions which he had upon the Houfe of *Austria*, upon Condition of the Restitution of his Hereditary Dominions.

These advantageous and most moderate Terms were flatly rejected by the *English* Ministry; a sufficient Proof that the Intention of the King of *England* was not to restore Peace to the Empire, but rather to make his Advantage of its Troubles.

The King did afterwards offer his Mediation, jointly with that of the Empire, to the Maritime Powers, in order to put an End to this fatal War.

But the Republick of *Holland*, being sensible of the Obstacles which she should meet with from the Stiffness of the Courts of *Vienna* and *London*, declin'd it in a pretty categorical Manner.

His Majesty, always full of the same Zeal, and employing himself with the same Activity in every Thing which might re-establish the Repose of *Germany*, thought, that making just and equitable Proposals of Peace directly to the Queen of *Hungary*, would be the shortest Method of manifesting his salutary Designs.

The Proposals that were made at *Hanau*, were repeated at *Vienna*. The Emperor, who means nothing but the Good of the Empire, offer'd his Consent to every Thing; and this magnanimous Prince, like a true Father of his Country, was determin'd to sacrifice to it his own Interests. A generous Action! which for ever justifies the Choice which was made of him.

The King back'd this Negotiation with the most pathetick and strongest Remonstrances and Persuasions.

But the more Moderation the Emperor shew'd, the more visible was the inflexible Haughtiness of the Queen of *Hungary*.

Therefore that Princess ought to blame the despotic Maximis of her own Council only, which rais'd up new Allies to her Enemies.

But if she attacks the Germanick Liberties, she roufes the Defenders of them. And as she undertakes to strip the principal Members of the Empire of their Rights, she ought to think it just for them to use

the Means which she obliges them to make Choice of for their Support. The Race of those ancient *Germans*, who did for so many Years defend their Country and their Liberties, against all the Majesty of the ancient *Roman Empire*, still subsists, and will defend them with the same Zeal at this Day, against those who dare to attack them.

This is what appears by the League of *Francfort*, wherein the most respected Princes of *Germany* have united themselves to oppose its Destruction.

The King has join'd himself with them, judging that it is the Duty and Interest of every Member of the Empire to maintain the System thereof, and to assist the Weak against the Oppressions of the Mighty.

His Majesty thinks that the most noble, and the most worthy Use which he can make of the Forces which God has entrusted him with, is, to employ them in the Support of his Country, which the Queen of *Hungary* would enslave; to avenge the Honour and the Rights of all the Electors, which that Princess would forcibly deprive them of; to afford a powerful Assistance to the Emperor, to support him in all his Rights, and upon that Throne, from which the Queen of *Hungary* would pull him down.

In a Word, the King demands nothing, and the Question is not about his personal Interest; but his Majesty has Recourse to Arms for no other Reason but that of restoring Liberty to the Empire, Dignity to the Emperor, and Tranquillity to Europe.

A RESCRIPT of his Majesty the King of PRUSSIA, to M. D'ANDRIE, his Minister at the British Court.

EVER since my Differences with the Court of *Vienna* were determin'd by the Treaty of *Breslau*, the chief Object of my Attention has constantly been, not only carefully to cultivate, and, by all imaginable Regards, to strengthen the good Understanding which I had just renew'd with her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary*;

but also to revive the same between her and his Imperial Majesty, and, by a just and durable Peace, to put a Stop to the Troubles which their Disputes, concerning the Succession of the late Emperor *Charles the Sixth*, had occasion'd, and which the best Provinces of the contending Parties, as well as several States of the Empire that

were neuter, had but too severely felt the dismal Consequences of. I cannot but praise the Readiness which I met with, in this Respect, from his Imperial Majesty. This Prince (a true Father of his Country indeed!)

deed !) rather than to see it suffer for his Interest's Sake, had already taken the generous Resolution to sacrifice all his Pretensions to the Restoration of the publick Tranquillity. But the Court of Vienna shew'd quite opposite Dispositions. It listen'd with Reluctance to all Proposals towards an Accommodation ; and from all its Conduct made it very plain, that it would accept of no other Peace, but what would still render it the Arbiter of *Germany*, and subject to it the Liberties and Rights of the *Germanick Body*. Its vast and dangerous Designs were display'd by Degrees, as the Prosperity of its Arms increas'd, and seem'd to make it sure of Success. From that Time it acted without any Circumspection. It insulted, in the most outrageous Manner, both the Majesty of the Head-Sovereign of the Empire, and the Rights and Prerogatives of the Electoral College. It was in vain I warned that Court, that neither I, nor any other Prince of the Empire, that had the Preservation of the Constitution of his Country at Heart, C would ever suffer the Head of it to be attack'd in this Manner ; and that I could not at last dispense with fulfilling the previous Obligations I was laid under, by the Rank I held among the Members of the *Germanick Body*, and to which any other Obligation and Consideration must needs yield. It was too much intoxicated with its vast Designs, to give the least Attention to my amicable Remonstrances. It declar'd, first with some Clouds, and afterwards flat and plain, the unanimous Choice which the Electors had made without her Concurrence of the Person of the Emperor, void and of no Force ; and it intended no less than to annual his Election, and make him descend from his Throne, or to force him to share it with a Partner, that would have engrossed all the Authority of it to himself. And after having spoiled the Emperor of all and every the least Part of his Estates, it made itself guilty of an unparalleled Attempt, in driving, with open Force, and in Contempt of the Imperial Laws, the Troops of that Chief of the Empire out of the *German Territories*. It used unjustly, and in an unworthy Manner, the Princes who refused to enter into its Views, and spared no Menaces, nor any Intrigues, to persuade every one of them into a Kind of Confederacy against the Emperor, whose Union with the Members of the Empire is the main Basis of the Welfare of the *Germanick Body*.

As all these Attempts could not but strangely offend such Members of the Empire as were zealous for the Glory of their Country, and the maintaining of its

Constitution, several powerful and respectable Princes thought it necessary to unite in a stricter Manner with the Emperor, and to combine their Forces to maintain his Dignity, Authority, and Prerogatives ; and to oppose the Devices of those whose Views evidently aim at the Destruction and total Overthrow of the Imperial Constitution. A My Glory, Honour and Duty, as one of the chief Electors and Members of the *Germanick Body*, oblig'd me to accede to this Confederacy ; and in consequence of this Agreement, which I must otherwise have broke through, I could not dispense, according to the Example of *England* and the *Republick of Holland*, with supplying his Imperial Majesty with a good Part of my Troops, which are to serve him as Auxiliaries : My Intention, on the other Hand, not being to break thro' the Peace of *Breslau*, or to enter into a direct War with her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary*.

B As it is my Choice to make the Publick a Judge of this my Proceeding, I thought it proper to inform it of the Motives to make me come to this Resolution. It is the Subject Matter of the Exposition, &c. whereof I have annex'd a Copy to this Rescript. You will impart it to the Ministers of his *Britannick Majesty*, and explain your Mind conformably to the Contents, in your Conversations with them, as well as any where else, whenever the Occasion offers, or where you will judge it suitable to my Internist.

To this you will add the strongest Declarations, that neither Passion, nor any personal Interest, nor any View of enlarging my Dominions, or of making Conquests, have the least Share in the Resolution I have taken ; my only Intention being to discharge the Duty of a good Patriot, and a faithful Member of the *Germanick Body* ; to maintain the Dignity, and prevent the total Ruin of its Chief ; to shelter the Constitution and Liberty of the Empire, against the impending Danger that threatens it ; and to restore and insure its Tranquillity by a just and reasonable Peace ; the Solidity and Durableness of which may give a new Strength to the staggering Liberties of *Germany* : That I hope, however, that no judicious *Englishman*, nor any *Briton* that is zealous for the Constitution of his Country, can possibly mistake the Equity of my Resolution, as he may sufficiently convince himself of it, by barely transporting on the Theatre of *England*, G what now passes on that of *Germany* ; that as every true *English Patriot* would look with Indignation upon all such Intrigues as should be carried on in his Country towards making the now regnant Family to defend

descend the Throne, in order to establish the Pretender there, and would oppose all such Practices with all his Power; much more, there is no Patriot or powerful Prince of the Empire, that can see with Indifference, and coolly suffer another Member of the Empire, such as is the Queen of Hungary, to endeavour to spoil of his Dignity and Authority the Emperor lawfully elected, in order to invest with that Rank a Candidate destitute of the Qualifications that are most essential to fill the Imperial Throne; and who can never ascend it but by the total Subversion of the Imperial Constitution, and of all the Liberties, Prerogatives and Privileges of its chief Members. That as, in consequence of the same Principle, no German Prince had any Right to meddle with the inward Policy of Great Britain, nor with the Constitution of its Government, I have some Reasons to hope that the English Nation will neither meddle with the Domestick Affairs of the Empire, nor oppose the Efforts which I, as well as the other Estates well-minded for the Empire, are resolved to make, towards preserving and maintaining the Dignity of the Head, and the Reverence due to the Laws and Constitutions of our Country, and the Rights and Prerogatives of its Members. And that I entertain these Hopes the more, because England has no Reason to meddle with this Quarrel, from any Consideration of its Commerce or otherwife. And that although it had a greater Inclination for one German Court than for another, I think it too unreasonableness to pretend, that such powerful and respectable Princes, as those of the Empire are, should be obliged to rule their Conduct upon the Inclinations of those among the English, who strive to make their Countrymen enter into foreign Quarrels, that are of no Manner of Concern to England. That, however, the Resolution I have taken has nothing common with the War England is now engaged in with other Powers, which I shall not meddle with to its Prejudice: As likewise my present Undertaking will not make any Alteration in the Engagements I have contracted with England; which I am stedfastly resolved to fulfil with all imaginable Punctuality, so long as England will not herself cut the Ties thereof; and that I shall pay, to the very last Farthing, the Debts of Silesia, which I have taken upon me by the Treaty of Breslau.

Sign'd,

Berlin, Aug. 3, 1744. FREDERIC. G
And however,
H. Count of PODEWILS, and
C. W. BORCKE.

1744

The following is a Translation of a Memorial presented by Mr. TREVOR, his Britannick Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, to their High Mightinesses the States General, upon the 17th of August.

High and Mighty Lords,

IT is with great Regret, that, in Pursuance of the pressing Commands of the King my Master, I find myself obliged to put your High Mightinesses in Mind, that the Term prescribed so positively and clearly, by the Treaty of 1678, for employing your good Offices with the Power who was the Aggressor in the present War against his Majesty, expired some Time since, without their having in any Manner procured the Re-establishment of the publick Tranquillity, and without his Majesty's having had the full Benefit of the said Treaty.

His Majesty is very far from intending to importune your High Mightinesses with Complaints or Reproaches. But what he owes to himself and to the publick Security, does not permit him to keep Silence any longer upon the Inexecution of a Treaty, the most important, and the most essential of all those which unite his Crown with your State. The King might naturally have promised himself a more expeditious Determination, as well from the known good Faith of your High Mightinesses, which was doubly engaged by the War declared at the same Time against the Queen of Hungary, as from the Events with which his Majesty's Requisition has been followed.

If good Faith did not permit your High Mightinesses to see your Allies attacked, without breaking with the Aggressor, your own Dignity allowed you still less to see yourselves attacked in so sensible a Part as your Barrier, without resenting it, like Sovereigns jealous of their Honour, and attentive to the Preservation of their Rights.

Where is the State which, in such Circumstances, would not with Eagerness and of itself have solicited an Alliance so powerful, as that to which the King my Master and the Queen of Hungary do not cease inviting your High Mightinesses?

The King has set forth with so much Strength, in his Letter of the $\frac{1}{2}$ th of last April, which was delivered to your High Mightinesses upon the 29th of the same Month, the Justice of his Demand; your High Mightinesses have yourselves, as well by

H h h

your

your provisional Answer, as by the Succours which you have furnished to his Majesty, acknowledged, in so direct a Manner, the Force of your Engagements, that nothing remains for me to do, but to press the entire Accomplishment of them.

Give me Leave, High and Mighty Lords, to appeal to your own Conviction, whether the Good of the Common Cause, whether the particular Interest of the Republick, have been sufficiently promoted by this Indecision, by this cautious Conduct, which an Excess of Prudence has dictated to your High Mightinesses from the Beginning of the Troubles, with which it has pleased Providence to visit Europe, to this Day, to encourage your High Mightinesses to persist in the same Method of Proceeding.

To what a Degree has not this Indecision frustrated the Effects of your most wise Resolutions? To what a Degree has it rendered useless your best placed Expenditures, and increased the Necessity of them?

What Jealousies, what Umbrage has it not given, and does it not still give to the Allies of the good Cause? What Discouragement to the Powers who might increase the Number of them? With what Presumption does it not inspire our Aggressor and his Adherents? What Facility has it not given them of extending their Views, and bringing their pernicious Designs to Perfection?

Your High Mightinesses know how very unsuccessful your Pains and Efforts have been towards finishing the salutary Work of Peace, the Name of which is so often prostituted. You know to what a Degree the Ways of Moderation have been exhausted, and how far they have been despised.

It is Time that the long Forbearance of your High Mightinesses should be justified, by manifesting your true Principles in the Eyes of your Subjects, of your Allies, and of all Europe.

Your High Mightinesses see your most intimate and most powerful Friends, and your own Barrier, attacked at once by the same Power; that very Power which drove the Queen of Hungary from Vienna, and which made an Attempt upon the Throne of the King my Master, has now the Command at *Menin*, at *Ypres*, at *Furnes*, after having driven out the Troops of your High Mightinesses with Fire and Sword. Will you still hesitate whether to consider and treat this Power as our common Enemy?

Will your High Mightinesses see capital

Revolutions happen daily in the most flourishing Kingdoms, and in the States the least exposed, without being alarmed at them, and without providing Remedies proportionable to the Evil! Let us not trust solely to the Justice of our Cause; the Age in which we live pays Respect to nothing but Force.

Ambition and Greediness have already drawn together but too many Powers. Let Virtue, let Honour, let the Principles of Self-Preservation at last re-unite the rest. And if our Engagements, if our Interests are not sufficient to that End, let the common Danger induce us to take this salutary Resolution; let that move us to look for our Security, where only it is to be found, in our Union, and in our Vigour.

The King, far from giving Way upon the Increase of the Danger, from whatever Side it may come, redoubles his Efforts for the publick Good every Day; and as to this Time, his Majesty has push'd his own War against France, in the Places and by the Operations (however expensive they may otherwise be to him) the most advantageous to the Common Cause, his Majesty has nothing more strongly at Heart, than to persevere in this generous Design, provided that the Declaration, and Junction of your High Mightinesses be a Security to him against all undue Regards for his Enemy, and give him Reason to hope that he shall be able to oppose him effectually.

It is in these Principles, High and Mighty Lords, that the King, my Master, commands me, a second Time, to require your High Mightinesses (whose firm and constant Friendship, next to the Hearts of his faithful Subjects, the King holds to be the surest Support of his Crown) to break, without any further Delay, with his Enemy the French King, to employ all your Power and all your Forces, by Sea and Land, and to join them with those of his Majesty, in order to compel the common Enemy to an honourable, safe, and reasonable Accommodation; his Majesty offering, at the same Time, to concert, without Delay, with your High Mightinesses, upon the Forces, and the Means to be employed for obtaining the Redress of our common Wrongs, and for pushing, with the Assistance of the Almighty, and the Concurrence of our Allies, this just and necessary War to a speedy and good Issue.

The Readiness with which your High Mightinesses have already executed the Treaty above-mentioned in all its provisional Points, is a sure Pledge to his Majesty for the Execution of the Whole.

More than one cordial Friend, unjustly attacked,

attacked, requires it of a faithful Ally. The tottering System of *Europe*, with which the Independence of your High Mightinesses is so closely connected, demands it. A Protestant and free Nation, the surest Bulwark of your State against the Attacks of Powers that acknowledge no other Tye towards their Neighbours than the Submission to their Wills, or their own Inability to extort it, promises it to herself from a Protestant Republick, jealous of that Liberty which she has purchased so dearly, and who has often been the Protectors of that of the Publick.

Let not our Actions falsify these glorious Titles; but may our united Efforts once more set Bounds to Ambition, raise a new Barrier in Defence of the publick Liberties, and bring back Peace, Justice, and good Order into *Europe*.

Done at the *Hague*, this 17th of *August*,

1744.

Sign'd,

ROBERT TREVOR.

The Day before the Ratifications were exchanged at Frankfort, of the Treaty of Union between his Imperial Majesty, the King of Prussia, the Elector Palatine, and the King of Sweden, as Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Director of the Electorate of Mentz carried to the Dictature, the Emperor's Commissorial Decree, which is as follows.

TRANSLATION of his Imperial Majesty's
COMMISSORIAL DECREE, addressed to
the Diet of the Empire.

ON the Part of the Emperor our most gracious Lord *Charles VII.* his Highness Prince *Alexander Ferdinand de la Tour* and *Taxis*, &c. &c. &c. principal Commissary of his Imperial Majesty, is in Duty obliged to make known unto the illustrious Counsellors, Ambassadors, and Envoys of the Electors, Princes, and States here present, that they must have it fresh in their Memory, how his Imperial Majesty, (on the Subject of a certain Protestation, for so it was called, of the Court of *Vienna*, which was intruded, and, in a Manner unheard of in the *Roman Empire*, carried, on the 23d of *September*, to the publick Dictature of the Empire, before his Imperial Majesty would, conformable to the Laws of the Empire, by his Imperial Authority, testify his just Resentment of so hardy an Outrage on his Imperial Majesty and the whole *Roman Empire*) most graciously declared, by his Commissorial Decree of the 11th of *December* in the preceding Year, addressed to

the Diet of the Empire with most resplendent Moderation, requiring, before all Things, their Advice, how, and after what Manner, the most high Imperial Authority, and the Honour of the whole Empire might be recovered and sustained; and, once for all, the necessary Security established against all such like injurious Attempts.

But while his Imperial Majesty was waiting, with most evident Forbearance, the Advice of the Empire, the Court of *Vienna*, instead of behaving as became an Estate of the Empire, has heaped Abuse upon Abuse, and continued her preceding Insults, by new Writings, void of Respect, and in a Stile most indecent, very opposite to those of legal Pieces, destitute of the honourable Titles usually given, and of Right due to the Diet of the Empire, and signed only by a Minister, whose Ministry was not appropriated to, or admitted, or acknowledged by the Diet; who nevertheless found Means to carry these Pieces, dated the 3d and 6th

C of *July*, to the Dictature, in which there are Expressions the most indecent, and that most sensibly attack his Imperial Majesty, tending partly to excite the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, to illicit Alliances against their elected and supreme Head, and to animate them against him, to destroy the Union which ought to subsist between the Head and the Members, and consequently to ruin and totally overturn the whole Constitution of the Empire.

That his Imperial Majesty explaining and expressing, once for all, his lawful Resentment, agreeable to the Constitutions of the Empire, and not being able, in Consequence of his Office of Emperor, to refrain declaring from the Fullness of Imperial Power, improper, inadmissible, and null, the Protestation carried to the Dictature, the 23d of *September* in the preceding Year, as injurious, in the highest Degree, to the Majesty, the supreme Dignity of the Emperor of the *Romans*, and the Grandeur of the whole Empire; and also to cancel and render void, by his Imperial Authority the Additions to the Protestation dictated the 3d and 6th of *July* in the present Year, being no less illicit, contrary to the Laws, indecent and outrageous to the Emperor and the Empire, and also invalid, null, and of no Virtue, as by these Presents they are declared in the strongest Manner, as all Things must, in their Nature, that are against and repugnant to the Laws.

His Imperial Majesty most graciously expecting hereby from the Electors, Princes, and States, that from the Glory of their Supreme Head, as also in Maintainance of the fundamental Laws of the Empire, and

from a zealous Spirit of Germanick Patriotism, seeing that his Imperial Majesty, pursuant to the Capitulation of his Election, neither pretends to hinder, nor will hinder, any State from bringing before the rest their just Complaints, provided they are conceived in proper Terms; and that on the other Hand, the Electors, Princes, and States, from the Light of their great Penetration, disapproving these indecent Writings, in which the Election of his Imperial Majesty, made by the unanimous Suffrages of the Electors, who transferred thereby to him the Imperial Dignity, is not acknowledged, the Validity of the Diet is call'd in Question, in which an Attempt is made to break the Connection that ought to subsist between the Head and the Members, and by Consequence to overturn the System of the Empire; and that they will also take Part in what his Imperial Majesty most graciously causes to be made known, as it ought to be, to them, by his Electoral Highness of Mntz, as Arch-chancellor, on the Subject of this illegal and invalid Dictature, and that farther, in Conjunction with his Imperial Majesty, who in all Things prefers to his private Advantage the publick Weal of the Empire, they will think of the Means most proper to dissipate the Effects, which such Enterprises may have at present, and thereby prevent their ever being in Times to come.

Signed L. S.

Done at Frankfort Alex. Prince of Tour
this 29 July, 1744. and Taxis.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 11. N^o 827.

IF our great Talkers were capable of reflecting, instead of thinking themselves agreeable in all Companies, as they certainly do while they bestow all their Time for the Entertainment of others, they would find, without being directly told, that what they have continually taken for a Smile of Approbation and Delight, was more frequently only a Signal of Contempt and Derision: They would believe themselves the Thieves of other Mens Time, without getting the least Reputation or Esteem for the Loss of their own: They would see themselves avoided on frivolous Excuses, by those who have otherwise a Respect for their Persons, and their Society coveted by those alone, who can some Way or other turn it to their own Interest.

Tho' the Greeks were great Talkers, it was not thought requisite for a Man of good Sense to stand in Pain by the Hour, to hear the self-applauding Babble of a Coxcomb, under the Penalty of forfeiting

A the Character of his Breeding: But that this is now the Case, a thousand Sufferers daily know, who have the Misfortune to have Concerns with Coxcombs of any Rank.

Aristotle having been listening to one of these Impertinents, who at every Thing he said or related put the Question; *Is not that fine? Is not that wonderful?* unable to contain himself any longer, replied, *No, Sir, not in the least; but it is wonderful that a Man who has Legs, should stay so long to bear thy Nonsense.* But the same great Man's Answer to another of like Character, who made a little Shew of Moe-desty, was yet more mortifying. *Have not I deafened you, Philosopher, said he, with this long Story?—Not at all, Friend,* quoth Aristotle: *I have not attended a M-
ment to what you have been talking of.* This is indeed the best Way of saving one's self, when such Company cannot be avoided: And if they are capable of seeing it, Indignation may make them desist for the future.

CCommon-place Critics and Connoisseurs are some of the most tiresome of these eternal Talkers. There are of these in every Science, and some who pretend to be so in all. If they happen not in the Company of real Judges, their Round of Phrases a thousand Times used, and Remarks a thousand Times made, may pass well enough; and therefore they may have the good Fortune to go on a considerable Time, without being detected. But a Judge, if ever they come in the Hearing of such, tho' Disparity of Fortune, or any other Respect, may prevent him from confounding them to the Face, will not forbear exposing them when absent.

E We have another Story from *Plutarch*, who furnished me with the two former, concerning the antient Freedom on such an Occasion as I have now in View. It is of *Apelles*, the famous Painter, to *Megabyzes*, a Persian Satrapa. This Nobleman coming one Day to the Shop of our Artist, splendidly attired, began at last to talk freely upon the Subject of Painting, till the Master stopp'd him with this severe Re-proof: *My Lord, while you held your Tongue, your purple Robe, Chains of Gold, and Jewels, made you seem to be something great: But now there is not one of these Lads that grind my Colours, who does not laugh at you, speaking of what you do not understand.—And yet, doubtless, Megabyzes had got by* **G** *rote some of the Terms, which might have served him very well in any other Company.*

*Eternally dwelling upon one Subject, making that the only Matter of Import-
ance,*

ome, and themselves the supreme Judges of this Subject, is the common Characteristick of conceited and weak Minds, which, like empty Vessels, make the more Noise: Contrary to the Rule laid down by Lord Bacon, of giving *Ocation* to others; moderating the Discourse when it grows warm, or passing off to some new Matter; of mixing *Tales* with *Reasons*, *Questions* with *Affirmations*, and *Jeſts* with *Earnest*; preserving a Mean still between *Pleſantry* and *Satire*, between *Salt* and *Bitterneſſe*.

The Author concludes in the Words of the same great Writer, " If you difsemble sometimes your Knowledge of that you are thought to know, you shall be thought another Time to know that you know not. —Discretion of Speech is more than Eloquence, and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal, is more than to speak in good Words, or in good Order."

Old England, August 11. N^o 80.

THO' Courage and all other Virtues C are, in some Degree, of all Nations, and engross'd exclusively by no one, yet Experience shews, that some have, at certain Periods, seem'd to monopolize certain Virtues, as well as particular Arts and Sciences.

The *Atbenian* Wit and Politeness fix'd the Name of *Barbarians* upon all other Nations: Courage and publick Spirit were the distinguishing Characteristicks of the ancient *Romans*, in which the rest of the World felt and confess'd their Superiority.

In later Days other Nations have had their Turns of Praeminence. Feats of extravagant Heroism and wild Chivalry mark'd out the *Spaniards* for some Centuries; till *Cervantes*, by laughing them into their Senses, laugh'd them out of their only Merit.

Italy, under the Pontificate of *Leo X.* seem'd to make an Effort to recover its ancient Character: Arts and Sciences reviv'd there; true Taste and Justneſſe of Thought and Design prevailed: But this Effort proved only a convulsive, expiring Pang; and the *Italians*, from being the Instructors and Models, are now become only the Fdlers of *Europe*.

In *France*, the Age of *Lewis XIV.* will, in History, be plac'd next to, if not over-against the *Augustan*: And it must be confess'd, that that Nation has preserv'd to this Day, the Reputation of Courage, which *Julius Cæſar* allow'd it above 1700 Years ago.

Our Neighbours, the *Germans*, are described, by *Tacitus*, as stout, dull, and drunken: With regard to the two last Ac-

complishments, it is universally agreed, that they have not degenerated even at this Day: And, with respect to the first, Courage, it seems only to be turned *inside-out*; and to be exerted at present, in the great Hat and Sword, the black Cravat and Whiskers.

A Our own Nation has, likewise, in most other Things, had its Variations and Vicissitudes; but I think I may, without Partiality, affirmt, that it has, from the earliest Times to this Hour, preserved its Characteristick of Courage pure and unblemished. But, without Partiality too, and with Concern I must confess, it is the only Virtue we have now left; and such being the Case, there is Reason to fear even that will not survive long.

B Our true, antient *British* Courage exerted itself in the Defence of *British* Liberty; repelled the foreign Invader; restrained the domestick Spoiler; was jealous of publick and private Honour, and those who possessed it, knew what Honour was. — — —

Westminster Journal, Aug. 18. N^o 143.

SINCE the Beginning of the War in *Germany*, upon the Death of the late Emperor, there has not perhaps been an Event of more Importance, with respect to Affairs in general, than the Step just now taken by his *Prussian* Majesty. The Passage of Prince *Charles*, great as the Action was, did not, at first, threaten more fatal Consequences to the House of *Bourbon*, than may be apprehended from this to the House of *Austria*: And, I am afraid, this Change in the Scene of Things will too soon prove the Justice of my foreboding Fears, which led me to think the Exultations were carried too high upon that Success.

F The Resources of *France* are still many and great. Her Politicks and Money have given her such extensive Influence, that, till we can see the former out-reached, and the latter quite exhausted, we ought not to be too sanguine upon Effects, when we see her pushed to some little Difficulty. This Maxim has been so often verify'd, that it is surprizing it has not been more attended to upon the necessary and obvious Occasions. — — But some People, for want of Reflection, are always apt to run into immoderate Joy, when, perhaps, they have only probable Ground for moderate Hope.

G How long his *Prussian* Majesty has form'd the Resolution of giving *Peace* to *Europe* (as his Brother of *France* expressed it) by drawing his Sword, we are not certain: But the Emperor's Constancy under his late Misfortunes, compared with what has now

how happened, gives Room to think he has long had Assurance of something like it, whenever he was driven to the last Extremity: And that *France* had Security of the same Nature, if ever the War against her became offensive, is now highly probable, and may account for her leaving so small an Army to guard the *Rhine*, in the Face of A 80 or 90,000 *Austrians*.

If either or both of these Conditions did actually exist, what must we think of the Vigilance and Sagacity of tho' M——rs, who could not penetrate into a Busines of such Importance, even tho' there had been Pains taken to keep it secret? — But what must we think of their Policy and Temper, if, as authentick Pieces assure us, they were told what would be the Effect of certain Measures, and yet persisted in the Pursuit of those very Measures, and drove Things on to that critical Extremity they were cautioned to avoid?

One of the Pieces I have in View has had the Honour of being published in the *Gazette*, under the Title of a *Manif.fo.* (See p. 393.) It is allowed to be well penned, whether the Reasons it alledges be teal or plausible only. But it appears there is another Piece, introductory to this, or rather to which this was only an *Appendix*, that has not been distinguished with the same Honour, tho' generally thought more to have deserved it with respect to the C People.

We have indeed seen a Paragraph in some of the daily Papers, by what Channel convey'd thither I do not pretend to say, which tells us, that at the same Time that M. *D'Andrie* delivered the *Manif.fo.* to his Majesty, he delivered also a *Letter* from his Master to the *English* Nation. This Delivery was undoubtedly made to some Subject, as, by the Description, it regarded the Subject only: But what Individual ought to have received it, and not imparted it to the whole Community? Yet that some one has done so is most certain, if there was any Truth in the above mentioned Paragraph.

Now, in order to come at some little Light in this Matter, we may do well to consult that *introductory Paper*, which was not permitted to introduce in the *Gazette*: For it has been elsewhere published in the proper Order, both in *French* and *English*, under the Title of a *Rescript*, and with the Sanction of M. *D'Andrie*'s Name: * — The Piece that follows it, which in the *Gazette* is called a *Manif.fo.*, being there G called, *An Exposition of the Motives, which*

obliged the King to supply the Emperor with Auxiliaries; as mentioned in the above *Re. script*.

Upon first reading this *Rescript*, and observing the Contents of it towards the End, wherein his *Prussian* Majesty promises Punctuality in his Engagements with the *English* Nation, I was inclined to think this might be the Piece that gave Rise to the Story of a *Letter* to the same Purpose: But upon closer Examination, the contrary seemed to me most evident. The *Rescript* is a *Paper of Instructions* to the Minister only, concerning the Conversations he is to hold, and the Instances he is to make, upon the present Step taken by his Master. It manifestly consists of two Parts, to the first of which only the printed *Exposition* or *Manif.fo.* is relative, as may be seen upon Comparison: From whence it is natural to conclude, that the *Letter* above-mentioned, which we have not seen, had the same Relation to the latter Part; this being a Conjecture that the Subject-Matter of that Part will also sufficiently justify.

It is impossible not to take Notice of a short Paragraph, whereby these two Sets of Instructions are as it were tied together. It runs thus in the printed Translation:

"As it is my Choice to make the Publick a Judge of this my Proceeding, &c." (See p. 396, C.)

What follows, to the End of the *Re. script*, is evidently adapted to the People, as that which precedes it is calculated chiefly for those in Authority. The former Part, as well as the *Exposition* that accompanies it, is equally suited to any other Court as to that of *London*; and I could almost venture to say, has been, or will be, delivered without Variation, wherever E his *Prussian* Majesty has a Minister resident: But the *Sequel* of the Instructions regards the *English* Nation only: And why this, in due Course of Proceeding, should not likewise have the honourable Attention of a *formal Piece* (whether *Manif.fo.*, *Exposition*, or *Letter*, had been indifferent) does not, in my Opinion, seem to be any Way accounted for to Common Sense.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 18. N^o 828.

THE Notes Dr. *Grey* has given us on *Hudibras*, as he tells us himself, are chiefly historical and explanatory, with a small Number of critical ones by his 'Friends.' We must not forget that among these latter are some by Mr. *Warburton*, whose Abilities as a Commentator,

* See p. 395. The *Manif.fo.* only being in the *Gazette*, was the Reason of our placing it before this *Rescript*; tho' the *Rescript* is to be considered as first in Order.

among his other great Qualifications, have lately received the most glorious of all Testimonies, in the Will of the inimitable Author of the *Essay on Man*. These will hardly be omitted when any such Genius as Dr. Grey wishes for, an *Addison*, a *Prior*, a *Pope*, or a *Swift*, shall arise to do Mr. Butler Justice as a Poet, and a Classical Scholar.

Our present Annotator's Design, was to consider *Hudibras* rather as an English Satire, than as a rich Magazine of all Kinds of Learning; than as the Overflowings of a Mind that knew all the Weaknesses of human Nature, and human Genius, where it had appeared the nearest to Perfection, as in a *Homer* or a *Virgil*.—A Commentary on him in this Light may be made at any Time, whenever a Person qualified shall engage in the Task; because the Materials that are to compose it, are not in such Danger of perishing, as the Memorials of Fanaticism.

A few Specimens of such Notes as the Doctor has generally given us, may afford some Entertainment to those who are Admirers of *Hudibras*.

Upon the Name of *Hudibras*, the first Time it occurs, we have this Remark.

"*Jeffery of Monmouth*, Bishop of St. Asaph, makes mention of a British King of this Name, who lived about the Time of *Solomon*, and reigned 39 Years: He composed all Dissensions among his People, and built *Kaerlem* or *Canterbury*, *Kaerguen* or *Winchester*, and the Town of *Paladur* now *Shaftesbury*.—I am of Opinion that Mr. Butler rather alludes to one of *Spencer's* Knights:

It that made love unto the eldest dame,
Was bight Sir Hudibras, an hardy man;
Yet not so good of deeds, as great of name,
Whicb be by many rash adventures wan;
Since errant arms to few be first began."

(* follow)

The Lines,
That Latin was no more difficile,
Than to a black-bird 'tis to twibble,
are thus illustrated.

Sancho Pancha observes upon *Don Quixote*, that he is a main Scholard, latins it hugely, and talks his own Mother Tongue as well as one of your *Varsity Doctors*. The Country People were, in those Days, fond of hearing Latin in Sermons, as appears from the following Account of Dr. *Pocock*. One of the learned Dr. *Pocock's* Friends passing thro' *Childrey*, which was the Doctor's living, enquired who was the Minister, and how they liked him, and received from him this Answer: *Our Parson is one Mrs. Pocock, a plain honest Man; but Master, did they, he is no Latiner.*

This Passage (—and cough,—And tell

what rules he did it by) has a most curious Note in French, (signed Mr. *W.*) which it may not be amiss to give our Readers in English.

"*Oliver Maillard* was a Cordelier, who preached with Reputation in the last Age. There are two *Octavo* Volumes of his Sermons in *Latin*, printed at *Paris* in 1512 and 1513. The Preachers of his Time affecting to cough, as what gave a Grace to their Declamations, he did not forget, in a *French Sermon*, printed at *Brussels* about the Year 1500, to mark in the Margin the Places where he had coughed, by putting down *Hem! Hem!*" For this merry Anecdote the *Historical Miscellanies* of *Mr. de Vigneul Marville* are quoted.

Could coin and counterfeit new words.

Part I. C. i. v. 100.

"The Enthusiasts coined a great Number, such as *Out-goings*, *Carryings-on*, *Nothingness*, *Workings-out*, *Gospel-Walking-Times*, &c. which we shall meet with hereafter, in the Speeches of the Knight and Squire, and others in this Poem; for which they are bantered by Sir *John Birkenhead* (*Paul's Church-yard*, &c.) *The Childrens Dictionary*; *An exact Collection of all new Words born since November 3, 1640, in Speeches, Prayers, and Sermons, as well those that signify something as nothing.*" *Paillementdone*, *Councildome*, *Committeedome*, and *Sworddome*, are other Examples quoted on this Occasion.—Here I cannot help observing, that in a very modern Book I have met with the Words *Makomedandom* and *Pagandom*, which are most gravely introduced in a technical Discourse, to keep Company with *Cbrisdom*.

I shall give but one Specimen more. It is from Part I. Cant. ii. ver. 586.

E Have they invented tones to win,—

"The Author of the *Dialogue between Timothy and Philaethes*, in banter of those Times, says; I knew a famous Casuist, who, whenever he undertook the Conversion of any of his precise Neighbours, most commonly made use of this following Address: *H-a-b Fr-nd, Thou art in Darkness, yea in thick Darkness.*—*The Lord-He-I say, He--He shall enlighten thee, Hearken to him, hear him, attend to him, advise with him; enquire for him*—(raising his Voice)—*Po—or Saw—* (Here pull out the Handkerchief) *He shall enlighten thee, He shall kindle thee, He shall inflame thee, He shall consume thee, yea even He—Heigb-bo!* (this thro' the Nose) And by this well-turn'd Exordium, he charmed all the Brethren most melodiously, and rival'd all the Noses and Night-caps in the Neighbourhood."

We have receiv'd a Letter from *Canterbury*, which we have partly comply'd with, and shall with the rest in due Time.

404 A PLAN of FORT LOUIS.



Conclusion of the LETTER begun in our MAGAZINE of last Month, p. 355.

Nil me pertinet sanum patris bujus: Eoque Non, ut magna dolo factum negat esse suo pars, Quod non impennes habeat clarosque parentes, Sic me defendam.

HOR. Lib. I. Sat. 6.

PARDON, dear Sir, the attemptive, honest verse;

For whilst the gloomy, all the dusky train
Of woes, that timid apprehension paints,
(Which, I mistrust, since mournful I re-
turn'd) [thy soul]

From Britain's native plains, have vex'd
Oppress my sad'ning heart; whilst ev'ry ill,
That claims the filial aid, stalks thwart my
view; [sound?]

How can the breathing lyre be taught to
Or, how the swelling note be bid to flow?
Ah! fell ambition, how hast thou misled

My youthful will! vain are thy opening
charms, [steps:]

Which, in a blaze of light, attract my
For thee I lost the real, solid good,
Smooth peace, and all those dear paternal

precepts, [thought;]
That still improv'd and brighten'd ev'ry

That chas'd away black error's dreary
clouds, [ray;]

With forceful truth's unsulky'd, clearing
That aided reason's mild, all-conquering

power,
And bär'd each mystic science to my eyes.

Thou best of men and fathers, see the
tears, [shed!]

That long and cruel absence makes me
Yes, tho' a Scytian roughness speaks my

frame,
And Rome's severity has steel'd my breast,
Tho' eagerly I tread each arduous path,

And gladly tempt the rugged front of dan-
ger; [goodness]

Yet, when reflecting on your wond'rous
Your amiable tenderne's, the cares

You lavish'd on me, from my infant state
To these more ripen'd years, your silent grief

When fortune forc'd me from you, I dis-
solve, [sorrows.]

And stain my sex with more than female
For sure, the *Lactian*-hero, long renown'd,

Who bore his helpless sire, with pious care,
From *Ilium*'s dismal scene; or that fam'd

youth,
Sage *Fenlon* so beauitously has sung,

Who long, thro' utmost regions, wand-
ring, sought

Divine *Ulysses*, ne'er could vie with me,
In fond affection to a reverenc'd parent.

All that adorns my ever thankful mind,
That humanizes, that with polish'd grace

Directs and mends the heart, I owe to thee:

Deep thy dear lessons sunk into my soul,
You bid the form'd ideas move the tongue,
And ev'ry virtue ripen'd in my breast.

How have we rov'd religion's puz'led
maze [min'd,
In sober, mild debate; till clear'd, illu-
Lo!—its dictates shone, freed from the
murd'ring hands

Of sightless zeal, and superstition's heat.
Eager, my ears, now catching at the tho't,
Retentive heat you speak, when you diffuse
The saving doctrine, simple, void of art;
Which, in mellifluous strains, revives the
throng, [pow'r.

And, far and wide, imparts its healing
How dost thou rise in native worth ar-
ray'd,

When, quite enamour'd in the task, I trace
Thee, thro' the midnight gloom, thou'st
tort'ring past! [tions,

How patient, under all heav'n's dispensa-
You've dragg'd a load of woe, without a
sigh! [treme!]

Heart-wounding woe! unhappiness ex-
My mother! whilst I utter that lov'd name,
My griefs burst forth, and tears incessant
flow.

Sempronia ne'er possess'd such moving grace,
Such prudence, and a conduct so refin'd,
With ev'ry winning air that knew to please;
But lost, alas! in dire oblivion drown'd,
Each faculty, that spoke, that long pro-
claim'd,

The fondest parent, and the tend'rest wife!
We view her alter'd frame, with sad regret,
Where baleful frenzy, with its hellish forms,
Romantic revels, all uncouth and wild:
But still her well known beauties, glim-
mering sport,

And, e'en in madnes, find a way to charm.
Thanks to the gen'rous feir, whose studi-
ous cares, [life.

Whose healing arts, have still preserv'd her
Oft I recount her sweet maternal pains,
To plan, with artful speech, the future man:
What honied accents danc'd upon her lips!
And how the brighten'd maxims gladsome
trill'd!

To bear all this, and more, and be a man,
A patient, a resign'd, a virtuous man,
What kind instructions such examples give!
Ye heavens look down! for sure a soul like
this,

Deserves your ev'ry bliss, and all your care.

More pride elates me for thy honest
worth, [stow,
Than for ought kings or glory could be-
Or all the wealth the *Indian* mines contain:
And me, propitious fate allots to clear
Thy ev'ry future hour; I'll softly steal
Each comfort to thy heart, with joyous
haste,

And ease the burden of oppressing wrong.

As Egypt's great preserver sav'd his fire,
So will I ev'ry studious way employ,
To wing with pleasure thy remaining days.
See! Fortune, fickle goddess, means to smile
Upon my ev'ry path; yet, yet, a while,
And then, I prostrate lowly at thy feet,
And empty there, the treasures of the East.
Cœlestial moments! wing your swift approach!

I glow! I burn! to view my native skies,
To feel myself lock'd in my father's arms.

To the AUTHOR of a late Piece of versify'd Railing, intitl'd TAR-WATER.

O Thou, whose wretched, wretched scull
O'erflows with censure pert and dull,
Dost thou, abusive poetafter,
Prefume to sneer *Clayne's* sacred pastor,
And, like a mean detractor, rank
The bishop with a mountebank?
Is *B-rH-y's* reas'ning, sense and diction,
To pass for nought but cant and fiction,
And, 'cause thou can'st not understand him,
Do'st thou with incoherence brand him?
So jarring ears relish no tune!
So earthly curs bark at the moon!
Could'st thou--but oh! *Clayne's* lucubrations
Creatly surmount thy speculations,
Or thou might'st in his *Siris* view
Confection, light, and learning too;
Light that (weren't not forbid by fate,)
Might pierce ev'n thy dark-lantern pate.
Who says that medicinal knowledge
Is all confined to the college?
Or that a sage prescribes in vain
Unless he's free of *Warwick-Lane*?
Is there, dull scribe, such small affinity
Twixt works of nature and divinity,
That who adores the great Three-One,
Must knowledge of his works disown;
And, if he is a soul's director,
Be of the body no protector?
-- But I'm afraid, thou'rt of the tribe
That m-rd-r none without a bribe;
Yet--for the fees, like death can dart men,
And k-ll away *secundum artem*!
If that's the case, be't known, thou noddy,
That neither thou nor all thy body
Of pulse-examiners, piss-peepers,
Phlebotomists, or carcass-sweepers,
Tho' hang'd up in the bishop's chain,
Can give it one injurious strain;
He, like great *Jove*, can shake ye all,
Or give ye a confounded fall!

When *Paul* at *Ephesus* was preaching,
Demetrius could not bear his teaching;
Because he thought the apostle made
A push, to overturn his trade:
Therefore, (resolv'd to put a stop
To such a hinderer of his shop)
He thus harangues his fellow-traders,
" To arms, my friends! behold invaders,
" Who not alone our craft confound,
" But, thro' our sides, *Diana* wound!

So thou, poor censor, pretendest
That our religion thou befriendest,
When, with a wou'd-be-witty sneer,
Thou say'st, " How infidels must jeer,
(Such-- as thyself, I greatly fear)
" When parsons join to their devotions
" Physic and metaphysic notions!

But we, who, after some close gleaning,
Can guess, if any, what's thy meaning,
Affirm, that this provokes thy anger:
Thou think'st thy craft to be in danger;
And therefore, like *Demetrius*, pleadest
Against that h-n-sy thou needest.

On VICISSITUDE.
By Mr. J--- M---.

IN life what various scenes appear!
How differs every day!
We now the face of comfort wear,
To-morrow--of dismay.

As light and darkness each succeed,
So pleasure follows pain:
Our spirits, drooping while we bleed,
The brisker flow again.

Winter and summer have their turns,
Each vale its rising hills:
One hour the raging fever burns,
The next an ague chills.
A mind at ease, and free from care,
Can paradise excel:
But when in trouble and despair,
A palace then is hell.

A BALLAD.

Occasion'd by some Attempts of a certain Colony, to be witty on a neighbouring Corps of brave Gentlemen, by calling them Boys.

— *Risum teneatis Amici?*

*Sic cecinere B. D. W. G. M. M. H. M. M.
O. B. W. C.*

I'LL tell you, good firs, what will make
you all sinile,
Enliven the glas, and the time will beguile,
That whilst each true heart here his com-
rade enjoys,
We are all stigmatiz'd by the term of the
Derry down, &c.

2.
But 'faith, tho' it seems to affront us all
round,
Its malignity only consists in the sound;
For if you'll examine the world's constant
story, [shar'd all its glory.
They were boys, much like us, that have

3.
Alexander and *Cæsar*, and hundreds be-
sides, [pride,
Whose acts are our G---'s pattern and
And

And the fam'd dirty Swede, all our hist'ries
agree, [zle their wiles,
Were all, to a man, just as boyish as we.

4.

If states have been rais'd, and if laws
have been made, [trade ;
And if sciences taught, arts encourag'd, and
As a serious truth I affirm and assure ye,
The plans were all laid by such souls as
are near ye.

5.

And pray ye, let's pause, and examine
the times, [chorus of rhymes,
That have giv'n us our births, and this
And you'll find most of those, who are
trump'd out by fame,
To be just such brave boys, and to laud
the gay name.

6.

But let us explain, ye damn'd critical sops,
Who carp at a sentence before e'en it drops,
To silence your snarling, and strop your dull
noise, [of the boys.
Why 'tis that we're pleas'd with the term

7.

The term, to be sure, bears a trifling sense,
But this we alledge in the culprit's defence,
That because it is modest, so highly we
prize it ; [wholly wise yet.
For we're willing to own, we are not

8.

Now ye four-fac'd, splenetic, deep politick wretches, [and your fetches,
What, what will become of your schemes
When boys thus united your wrath can
provoke, [fnoak ?
And scatter your wisdom as wind scatters

9.

Ah ! how must you dread our approach
of ripe age, [ev'ry sage ;
When experience, with years, shall adorn
If our juvenile knowledge makes such a
curs'd pother, [brother ?
And causes such pangs in each long-headed

10.

I think we've convinc'd the grave long-
whisker'd foe, [long while ago ;
That they dealt with brave boys, not a
And we hope soon to hear that gay ca-
pering France, * [men.
Will give us occasion to lead 'em a dance.

11.

My fancy transports me to E—'s fair
scene, [seen,
Where our G— haply may one day be
All gloriously great with his sons on the
plain, [men.
To prove even there that his boys are all

12.

And let vagabond tr—sp—ts from hence
ever cease [peace ;
To be saucy, but wear their umbrella's in

For their impotent malice provokes but our
smiles, [zle their wiles,
Whilst we hamper their projects, and puz-

13.

All social in mirth, and for ever united,
Still charm'd with each other, and always
delighted ; [we sing,
We talk and we jest, and we laugh and
And with our whole hearts hail our G—
and KING.

14.

Then fill up the bumpers, come, come, [fill along,
For an excellent toast shall finish our song ;
And let's all together extend high the voice,
So here's our great CHIEF and his ne'er
conquer'd boys.

To the Tune of, The Lads of the Brow of
the Hill.

1.

ON board the *Namur*, a marine officer
dwelt, [had felt,
Who the pangs of ambition or love ne'er
A few solid maxims in his head there still
ran, [mixt cann ;
That 'twas better e're wine to prefer a
That to sit till the morn was conducive to
mirth, [thing on earth.
And a good bowl of punch was the best

2.

Fat *Harry* who liv'd in the gun-room be-
low, [say no,
When a bowl was proposed would never
Would oftentimes try o'er the me's to pre-
vail, [good tale ;
And when over a bowl, he would tell a
With his songs and his mirth he so wrought
on the heart, [I did part.
That 'twas always the morning before we

3.

He simper'd and simil'd, when *Tom H—II*
came on board, [air of a lord ;
And would drink with the grandeur and
The cann he commended, and made it his
text. [the next ;
And enlarg'd on the pleasure he hop'd in
With his winning behaviour he so gain'd
on the mind, [pin'd.
That whenever he left us, the loss we re-

4.

Take heed, ye lieutenants of Britain's gay
fleet, [meet,
How you with fat *Harry* and *Tom H—II* do
Their cann it is subtle, and you are all frail,
And 'twill get in your heads, when you
think to regale ;
And they for to fuddle you will try all their
skill,
But remember the mixt cann of honest *Tom*
H—II. To

132

* This was just before we heard of the French War.

To Thomas Erle Drax, John Trenchard, William Rickman, Peter Thompson, Thomas Godfrey, John Burrard, John Masters, and Henry Penton, Esqrs. on their being chosen Burgesses of the Town and County of Poole.

THO' France and Spain, united, join their arms,
And rouse the nations with unjust alarms :
Tho' Prussia's monarch, wav'ring, still remains,
And Belgia still her promis'd fleet detains :
Yet, blest with wealth, if you vouchsafe your aid, [her trade.
Pool now may flourish, and bring back Wealth buys or builds the warlike ship with ease ; [the seas :
Wealth rules the land, and triumphs o'er Sails, yards, masts, muskets, cannon, powder, ball,
Are yours at will ; for money conquers all.
H. PRICE.

On sending a CAROLINA-NIGHTINGALE to Miss M——.

GO, little bird, thy happy freedom prize, [eyes ;
Touch'd by her hand, view'd by her lovely An heav'ly pleasure you securely gain, [eyes ;
Which thousands wish for, but they wish in vain, [chain.
Condemn'd to absence, and to drag a No more warm climes, and * southern suns so fair, [there.
Then mourn— tho' paradise itself were Her virgin bosom nobler heat supplies,
And rays, more piercing, guard her kindred eyes :
Here richer odours, and a lovelier hue, Regale the smell, and charm the wond'ring view : [repine ;
Then tune her praise, nor at thy change For, happy Dick, eternal spring is thine.

The REPENTANT DEBOSHEE.

—*Notet empta dolore voluptas.* HOR.

ALAS ! whilst aching pains declare The wretched courses I have run, Let ev'ry friend avoid the snare, That tells *Fidlio* he's undone, The wand'ring fires that still destroy Each taste of life, each glimpse of joy. Involv'd in guilt a most deadly sty, Prostrate, supine, oppres'd with woe, Scarce can the lamp of life supply Repentant tears, that lain would flow : Repentant tears, ah ! shed too late, To ease my mind, or change my fate.

* South Carolina.

Curs'd be the fair, who first allur'd, And all my poison'd juices fir'd ; And thou, in midnight gloom obscur'd, And thou, ah ! P——r, so much admir'd : Ungrateful traitress ! thus to wound, And cast thy baleful darts around.

Once jetty Black engag'd my vows, And then the tawny F——s came, Till W——b, to whom all G—— bows, Eclips'd the well-experienc'd dame : Where now the rapt'rous joyous scene ? Haste, can you hide me from my sin. Ah ! prudent H——s, lovely maid, Could thy dear charms have fix'd my heart, Or A——n's flowing sense persuade

A wretch, such vices to desert, No tort'ring tho'ts would rend my breast, Of murd'ring lust, or nymphs distrest. Ye false, ye fascinating crew, Replete with strange bewitching wiles, Hence ! hence ! I ever bid adieu To all your fell, destructive smiles : From me for ever be remov'd, The baneful haunts, so oft I've rov'd. All restless, tosting too and fro,

Now here, now there, my tortures rage ; And wakeful conscience' shocking throws, No hopes can heal, no arts assuage. Supreme look down, and hear my pray'r, And let thy mercy cure dispa.r. I see, I see thy goodness dawn, And gleam o'er my reviving soul ; As dews, the parch'd-up sunny lawn, It chears the pangs that inly roul. Gladsome, I trace the fields of day, Whilst op'ning reason leads the way.

INDICUS.

A C R O S T I C.

S oft as the downy plumage of the dove, U nnumber'd graces o'er her features rove. S uch was the fair, whom *Paris* made his prize ; A h ! had she had thy virtues with thy N ever had valiant *Hector* then expir'd, N or *Troy*'s bright domes revengeful wrath had fir'd, A nd ev'ry future age had still admir'd.

A nd see the nymph, in whom all sweet- ness shines, [refines ; N ancy, whom prudence and whom wit N o gloom obscures her ever glad'ning smiles, [guiles. E ach sense the charms, and ev'ry care be- L ong may the maids, in virtue's rules se- cure, K eep still united, innocent, and pure.

PEREGRINUS VESPUSIANUS. The Piece from *Divelinus* never came to hand. The Verses on *England* shall be in our next.

THE

THE Monthly Chronologer.



On July 28, in the Morning, Sir John Balchen, with the Squadron under his Command, put to Sea from St. Helens. (See p. 360.)

From the London Gazettee.
LIST of Prizes, the three first Spanish, the other French, taken by his Majesty's Ships stationed at the Leeward Islands, under the Command of Capt. Warren and Capt. Knowles, between the 12th of February and the 12th of June 1744.

ASCENSION, bound to *La Vera Cruz*, 500 Tons, 24 Guns, 124 Men, laden with all Sorts of rich Merchandise.

St. Antonio de los Animos, cruizing, 90 Tons, 10 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, 96 Men; a Privateer.

Santissima Trinidad, cruizing, 110 Tons, 10 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, 44 Men; a Privateer.

L'Amiable, for *Leogar*, 150 Tons, 10 Guns, 38 Men; 400 Negroes, 163 Ounces of Gold, and 116 Elephants Teeth.

Dolphin, for *Guadaloupe*, 200 Tons, 6 Guns, 23 Men; Beef, Flour, Cordage, &c.

Marquis d'Antin, for *Martinique*, 180 Tons, 8 Guns, 29 Men; Beef, Flour, Wine, Brandy, Cordage, &c.

St. Martin, for ditto, 150 Tons, 14 Guns, 10 Men; ditto.

St. Firmin, for *Bayonne*, 110 Tons, 16 Men; Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Tobacco, 12,450 Dollars, and 45 Pistoles.

La Fortune, for *Marseille*, 100 Tons, 6 Guns, 12 Men; Cocoa, Roquo, and Coffee.

La Garonne, for *Leogar*, 120 Tons, 23 Men; Beef, Flour, &c. Wine, and dry Goods.

L'Amiable Julie, for *Bourdeaux*, 150 Tons, 6 Guns, 19 Men; Sugar, Coffee, and Tobacco.

Le bien Amie, for *Martinique*, 600 Tons, 24 Guns, 43 Men; Wine, Provisions, and dry Goods.

Neptune, for ditto, 380 Tons, 14 Guns, 43 Men; Wine, Oil, Brandy, Soap, &c.

La Francoise de Oberbury, for ditto, 184 Tons, 8 Guns, 24 Men; Wine, Beef, Candles, Cordage, &c.

La Princesse Anlope, for *Rochelle*, 130

Tons, 8 Guns, 24 Men; Sugar and Coffee.

Union Brig. for *Canada*, 120 Tons, 14 Men; Rum, Sugar, Molasses, and Coffee.

Junio Sloop, for *Cape Francoise*, 100 Tons, 4 Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns, 18 Men; Wine, Beef, Flour, Butter, &c.

Le Croyant, for *Bourdeaux*, 230 Tons, 10 Guns, 39 Men; Sugar and Coffee.

L'Amiable Teresa, for *Martinique*, 90 Tons, 4 Guns, 11 Men; Snuff and Tobacco.

A Sloop, for *Cape Breton*, 100 Tons, 8 Guns, 14 Men; Sugar and Rum.

Le Patriarche Abramam, for *Port Louis*, 300 Tons, 12 Guns, 45 Men; 650 Negroes.

L'Amiable Catherine, cruizing, 80 Tons, 8 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, 76 Men; a Privateer.

A Schooner, cruizing, 70 Tons, 8 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, 38 Men; a Privateer.

A new Sloop, cut out of *St. Martin's*, 80 Tons.

The taking so many Prizes was the Cause, that, at *Martinico*, Bread rose to twenty Pence a Pound, Meat to thirty Pence, Wine 200 Livres a Barrel, and Flour 150, and scarce any to be had at that Price; so that the Governor of *Martinico* had issued out Orders for turning a certain Proportion of all Cane-Lands into Provision-Ground, for planting Manoac, and other Kinds of Grain for Bread.

FRIDAY, August 3.

At the Assizes at *Abby in Ireland*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Anglesey* was tried and found guilty, upon three several Indictments, for assaulting the Hon. *James Annesley*, *Daniel M'Kercher*, *Hugh Kennedy*, Esqrs. and *William Gostby*, Gent. at the Races at the *Curragh*. *Francis Annesley*, Esq; was found guilty upon one, and Mr. *Ians* was found guilty upon two: His Lordship was fined thirty Pound for the first, five Marks for the second, and Six-pence for the last; Mr. *Annesley* twenty Pound, and Mr. *Ians* ten Pound and one Mark. The Trial began at Nine in the Morning and continued till Eleven at Night. After it was over, a Bill was found against his L—p, and one *Mich. Lacy*, for conspiring Mr. *Annesley's* Death, which is to be tried the next Assizes. One *Neal O'Neal*, a Surgeon of *Naas*, one of the Evidences for

for the Defendants, having perjured himself in the Face of the Court, was immediately taken into Custody and indicted next Day.

From the London Gazette.

His Majesty's Sloops the *Hound* and *Vulture*, being in Sight of *Goree* on the 29th past, with the Trade under their Convoy bound to *Rotterdam*, the *Hound*, Capt. *Gordon*, stood after a Snow, which proved to be a *French* Privateer, of 10 Carriage Guns and 9 Swivels, with 81 Men, which had been three Days out of *Dunkirk*; she engaged the *Hound* for an Hour and half, and then struck, having five Men killed, and several mortally wounded. Capt. *Gordon* also retook a Ship which the Privateer had just taken.

SUNDAY, 5.

This Morning early Admiral *Davies* set out for *Portsmouth*, to take upon him the Command of the Fleet, ordered to *Jamaica*.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

The Indian Chief from the Neighbourhood of *Georgia*, who came over with his Excellency General *Oglethorpe*, was at the *Tower* to see the Curiosities, attended by several Persons of Distinction.

The Grand Jury for the County of *Northumberland* made a Presentment against Horse-Races and Cock-Fighting; and gave Directions to the Deputy-Clerk of the Place to prosecute the Promoters thereof, at their Expence.

FRIDAY, 10.

A Woman was burnt near *Evesham* in *Worcestershire*, for poisoning her Husband.

We had Advice from *New England*, of *Castro's* being taken and burnt by the *French*. The Garrison held out 11 Days, and, 'tis said, had not surrendered but for Want of Ammunition. It was attacked by 500 *French* and 800 *Indians*. The four Companies of Soldiers posted there, with the Man of War's Sloop and Crew, and the Inhabitants of the Place, were made Prisoners of War, and carried to *Cape Breton*.

MONDAY, 13.

As three Workmen were repairing the *Plough* Alehouse, in *Windmill-court* near *Smithfield*, the Scaffold gave Way, by which Accident one was killed on the Spot, and another had both his Legs broke; but the third, in his Fall, laid hold of a Spout, where he hung till they got a Ladder and took him down.

TUESDAY, 14.

A violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning happened at *Sittingbourne* in *Kent*, when Mr. *Axford*, a Farmer, and his Son, were both struck dead, several Sheep and Oxen were killed in the Fields, and much Damage was done to the Corn.

SATURDAY, 18.

Letters from on board the *Sunderland* Man of War, belonging to Sir *John Balchen's* Squadron, dated on this Day, in the Latitude 45, 56, mention, that they had taken six Ships from *Martinico*, and were in Pursuit of four more, which they were in Hopes of coming up with; and that the Ship, which the *Sunderland* boarded, had a great Quantity of Money on board; and that they were informed that Admiral *Torres* was then at Sea; so that they had nothing to do but to wait for him, or seek for the *Brest* Squadron.

We have daily Accounts of Ships taken from the *French* by our Men of War and Privateers, so that it would be needless to give the Particulars. By an exact Calculation of the Value of these Prizes since the Commencement of the War to the 14th Instant, it appears to be no less than 3,000,000 of Pounds *Sterling*. And, 'tis said, that there are, at this Time, between 8 or 9000 *French* Seamen, Prisoners in the several Ports of his Majesty's Dominions. It is needless to add, that, at the same Time, the *French* take many of our Ships, tho' much fewer than what we take from them.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

A Court of Admiralty was held at *Doctor's Commons*, when the *Aquapulco* Ship taken by Commodore (now Admiral) *Astor*, and the Treasure brought home by him from the *South-Sea*, were condemn'd as legal Captures, amounting to 1,600,000*l.* for which there are several Claimants besides the Captors. (See p. 360.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

SIR *Edward Noel*, of *Leicestershire*, Bart. to Miss *Lamb*.

John Hall, Esq; to Miss *Nelly Bird*.

Henry Leaves, Esq; to Miss *Buller*.

Rev. Mr. *Wifton*, one of the Prebendaries of *Salisbury*, to Miss *Sally Mitchell*.

Joseph Keeling, Esq; of *Clarendon*, to Mrs. *Plummer*, Relict of *Cornet Plummer*, of *Hodson* in *Hertfordshire*.

Richard Finch, Esq; to Miss *Anne Newham*.

Rev. Mr. *Jennings*, Fellow of *Brazen-Nose College* in *Oxford*, to Miss *Fanny Mattheus*.

Henry Waller, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for *Witcombe* in *Bucks*, to Miss *Stapylton*, Sister to Sir *Miles Stapylton*, Bart.

Mr. *Lynch*, to Miss *Martha Patter*, a near Relation to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Mariot*, an Attorney in *Cannon-street*, to Miss *Read*, Daughter of the Rev. Mr. *Read*, a Dissenting Minister in *Southwark*.

Dr. Newton, of *Hertford College*, Oxon, to Miss Hickman, Sister to Sir Willoughby Hickman, Bart.

Rev. Mr. Alexander Newton, Prebendary of *Worcester*, to Miss Maria Gonson.

Bernard Tibblewaite, Esq; to Miss Caroline Folton.

Rev. Mr. Anthony Martin, to Miss Fanny Labbeullier, of *Fenchurch-street*.

Sir Jacob Afley, of *Melton*-*Constable* in *Norfolk*, Bart. to Miss Bedingfield.

Rev. Mr. Wright, to Miss Fanny Massley.

Mr. Corderoy, a *Virginia* Merchant in *Wapping*, to Miss Polly Perry, of *Tower-Hill*.

Teophilus Manning, Esq; to Mrs. Fletcher, Relict of Capt. Fletcher.

Mr. Albert Stauffer, an eminent *West-India* Merchant, to Mrs. Lous, of *Tottenham*.

Right. Hon. the Earl of *Glencairn*, to Miss M'Quire.

Richard Sharp, of *Gravesend*, Esq; to Miss Louisa Chambers.

Charles Bragge, Esq; of *Cleve-Hall*, near *Bristol*, to Miss Wayne.

Philip Halsey, Esq; to Miss Anne Wheeler.

Mr. Ware, a Merchant at *Lynn* in *Norfolk*, to Miss Frances Clifton.

The Lady of *Edward Hulse*, Esq; Son of Sir *Edward Hulse*, Bart. one of his Majesty's Physicians, brought to Bed of a Son and Heir.

Lady Viscountess *Conway*, of a Daughter.

The Lady of *Peniston Powney*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for *Berks*, also of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

RIGHT Hon. Margaret Lady Viscountess *Iveagh*, at *Kilcaho*, in the County of *Tipperary*, in *Ireland*.

Mr. Smith, a wealthy Farmer at *Rygate* in *Surrey*, who had 23 Children living at the Time of his Death, the youngest of whom is 18 Years old.

Godfrey Milner, Esq; at *Richmond*.

Mr. Thomas Collison, an eminent Brewer in *Southwark*.

Sir William Boys, Knt. an eminent Physician at *Canterbury*.

Capt. James Milner, of *Brig. Ogilvie's* Regiment of Foot.

Dr. Edmund Barry, an eminent Physician in *Ireland*, as much noted for his Charity as for his Skill and Practice.

Rev. Mr. John Brown, Rector of *St. John's*, *Southwark*.

Major John Williamson, of *Col. Onslow's* Regiment of Foot.

Lady Ogbourne, Relict of Sir William Ogbourne, Knt.

John Gifford, Esq; formerly Member of Parliament for *Bridport* in *Dorsetshire*, and for *Westbury* in *Wiltshire*.

The most noble James Duke of *Chandos*, Marquis and Earl of *Carnarvon*, and Vis-

count *Wilson*, succeeded by his only surviving Son, Henry Marquis of *Carnarvon*, now Duke of *Chandos*, &c.

Sir Henry Hoo Keate, Bart. succeeded by his only Brother, the Rev. William Keate, D. D. Vicar of *Kimpton*, and Rector of *Digswell* in *Hertfordshire*.

Hon. Clement Nevill, Esq; Lieutenant General in Rank, and Major General on the *Life Establishment*, and Colonel of a Regiment of Horse. He was the oldest Commission Officer in his Majesty's Service, having had his first Commission from K. William, when Prince of *Orange*, Dec. 6, 1688.

John Calvert, Esq; of *Norwich*.

John Canning, Esq; Civil Law Professor in *Gresham-College*.

Bennet Wilmer, Esq; Son and Heir of William Wilmer, Esq; Member for the Town of *Northampton* in several Parliaments.

Rev. Charles Montagu Birtie, Rector of *Uffington* in *Lincolnshire*, one of the Grandsons of Montagu first Earl of *Alingdon*.

Capt. Crouch, aged 84, many Years concerned in the *Levant* and *Turkey* Trade.

Rev. Mr. Erasmus Sweet, one of the Prebendaries and Archdeacon of *St. Asaph*.

Sir Edward Smyth, of *Hill-Hall* in *Essex*, Bart.

Major John Churchill, one of the oldest Officers in the Army, having served in K. William's and Q. Anne's Wars.

Charles Howson, Esq; at *Islington*.

The eldest Daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Dyssart*.

Dame Mary Abdy, Relict of Sir William Abdy, Bart. aged 90.

Cornelius Warren, Esq; formerly an eminent *Turkey* Merchant of this City.

Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. Knight of the Shire for *Cornwall*, succeeded by his only Son, a Minor, of the same Name.

Lambert Ludlow, of *Barstead* in *Surrey*, Esq;

The Lady of Sir Robert Andrews, in *Bloomsbury-square*.

Right Hon. Henry Coote, Earl of *Montrath* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and Member of Parliament for *Heydon* in *Yorkshire*.

The Death of Sir John Chardin, inserted in the Papers last Month, was a Mistake.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. John Wakelin, to the Vicarage of *Yaxley* in *Huntingdonshire*.—Mr. Nott, to the Vicarage of *Presbury* in *Cheshire*.—Mr. Lany, to the Rectory of *Wrappingham* in *Norfolk*.—Mr. Dean Owen, to the Prebend of *Swords* in *Ireland*.—Mr. Howard, to the Rectory of *St. John's*, *Southwark*.—Mr. Alexander Newton, to a Prebend

bend in Peterborough Cathedral, in the Room of Dr. Jackson, deceas'd. — Mr. Leigh Maffey, to the Rectory of Ashton in Cheshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

SIR John Chudleigh, Bart. presented to **S**a Pair of Colours in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards. — *Rowland Reynolds*, Esq; made Lieutenant Colonel; *Robert Carpenter*, Esq; First Major; *James Stuart*, Esq; Second Major; *Charles Buckan*, Esq; Captain, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Dumfries Captain Lieutenant, in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards. — Mr. *Charles Philip Lumley* made a Receiver of the Customs for all the Ports in Wales, in the Room of *Edward Venables*, Esq; deceased. — *John Meard*, jun. Esq; made Captain of a Company in the Hon. Colonel Price's Reg. of Foot; *John Guerin*, Esq; Captain of a Troop in General Cope's Reg. of Dragoons; *David Drummond*, Ensign, and *Theophilus Bancon*, Lieutenant, in General Read's Reg. of Foot. — *Charles Ross*, Esq; Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, made a Captain in the Earl of Stair's Regiment of Horse in Flanders. — Hon Mr. *Walllop*, made an Ensign in the Foot Guards. — *Edward Strangeways*, Esq; made Purveyor to the British Forces at Ostend, Bruges, and Ghent. — Mr. *Hawkins* made Page of the Back-Stairs to the Prince of Wales. — Capt. *Henry St. Loe* made Commander of the Prince's Royal of 80 Guns. — *John Preston*, Esq; appointed a Major in the late Lieut. Gen. *Nevill's* Regiment of Horse. — Capt. *Stewart* made Purveyor of all Naval and Military Stores for Jamaica.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

NATHANIEL Polbill, late of Bureshaff in Saffex, Dealer in Hops. — *Robert Loder*, of Farringdon, Berks, Grocer and Tallow-chandler. — *John Voyce*, of Sudbury, Suffolk, Staymaker. — *James Stirley*, late of West-Smithfield, Distiller. — *John Broughton*, of West-Smithfield, Innholder, Victualler, and Dealer. — *Benjamin Lees*, of Manchester, Grocer. — *William Taylor*, of York, Linen-Draper. — *John Wyatt* and *Hasel Wyatt*, of Sudbury in Suffolk, Woolfactors. — *George Smith*, late of the Parish of St. Mary Aldermury, London, Bricklayer. — *Tho. Stone*, late of Newington in Surrey, Clothworker. — *Will. Shaw*, of Stamford in Lincolnshire, Mercer and Draper. — *Will. Docksey*, of Milk-street, London, Haberdasher and Warehouseman. — *Jacob May*, of Spittlefields, Silk-Dyer. — *Kich. Whitefide*, late of Preston, Grocer. — *Cha. Trap*, of Cheapside, Mercer. — *Rich. Sherlock*, of St. Sepulchre's, London, Hair Merchant. — *Matt. Brown*, of St.

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Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from July 24. to Aug. 28.

Christned	{ Males	676	3	1319
	{ Females	643	3	
Buried	{ Males	843	3	1711
	{ Females	868	3	
Died under 2 Years old				649
Between 2 and 5				123
5		10		55
10		20		61
20		30		160
30		40		178
40		50		170
50		60		131
60		70		98
70		80		62
80		90		20
90 and upwards				4
				1711

Hay 45 to 48. a Load.

THE Army of the Allies in *Flanders* being superior, by at least 20,000 Men, to that which was left by his Most Christian Majesty under the Count *de Saxe* in that Country, a grand Council of War was held, as soon as this Change of Circumstances happened, to concert the future Operations of the Campaign. At this Council of War, the Duke *d'Aremberg* proposed, 'That the Divine Providence having so manifestly bleis'd the Arms of the Queen, and the Passage of the *Rhine* having obliged the *French* to desist from their Operations in *Flanders*, and to fly to the Succour of *Alſace*, to prevent what they were threatened with on that Side, he thought that it would tend to the Good of the Common Cause, to detach from that Army a Body of 20,000 Men towards the *Moselle*, in order to make a Diversion there in Favour of Prince *Charles*; and that the Thing appeared so much the more feasible to him, as the *French* had not above 45,000 Men in the *Low Countries*, exclusive of the Garisons.' But General *Wade* declared, that he could not give his Consent to this Proposition, and the *Hanoverian* and *Dutch* Generals joining with him, it was laid aside.

Upon this Proposition's being laid aside, the Army of the Allies passed the *Schelde*, as mentioned in our last, and it was expected, that they would either have attacked Count *Saxe* in his Intrenchments, or, if that had been found impracticable, that they would have marched round and retaken *Furnes*, from whence they might have marched directly to *Dunkirk*, the Siege of which Place might have been easily formed, because it might have been invested on one Side by a *British* Squadron, and the *British* Train of Artillery was then lying at *Oſtend*, from whence it might easily have been transported to the Camp before *Dunkirk*. But instead of this, the Army marched towards *Lifte*, and incamped within a League or two of that City, whereby they have been enabled to raise some Contributions within the Dominions of *France*, which is the only Advantage they have hitherto gained by their March, and in all Probability the only Advantage they will gain; for as the Train of Artillery from *Oſtend* must now be sent about by the Way of *Zealand*, *Antwerp*, and *Brussels*, the Campaign will be near over before it can reach the Army, at leat it will be too late to undertake any Siege.

Since the Approach of the Allied Army towards *Lifte*, Count *Saxe* has thrown 4000 additional Troops into that Place, to prevent any Surprize; for he cannot be afraid of its being besieged by an Army without proper Artillery; and he has kept his Ar-

my in continual Motion between the *Lys* and the *Schelde*, having twice sent large Detachments towards *Oudenarde*, with a Design to surprise it, but was both Times disappointed by the Vigilance of the Garrison.

Prince *Charles* being retarded in his Operations upon the *Rhine*, by the Floods, as mentioned in our last, as soon as the Rivers subsided, he marched to attack the Enemy in their Lines behind the *Mettir*; but upon his Approach they abandoned their Lines, as also the Town of *Haguenau*, and retired with some Precipitation towards *Straſbourg*. Colonel *Trenck* entered *Haguenau* upon the 18th of last Month; and on the 21st the *Croatians* took and plundered *Saverne*. Next Day General *Nadasti* took Possession of *Phaltzbourg*, and of all the Passes in the Mountains about that Place, by which the *French* Troops under the Marshal *Bellisle* and Duke *d'Harcourt*, were prevented from marching that Way to join Marshal *Caigny*, and even met with a severe Repulse in an Attempt they made for that Purpose; so that the latter was obliged to retire beyond *Straſbourg*, the Gates of which were all shut, and the *Austrian* *Hussars* made Incursions to the very Walls of that City.

Whilst Affairs were in this Situation in *Alſace*, the King of *France*, with his Army from *Flanders*, was advancing by long Marches, and on the 24th his Majesty arrived at *Metz*, where he was taken so ill of a Fever, that his Life was despair'd of; so that the Queen and Dauphin were sent for, and came Post from *Paris* to *Metz*. However, by frequent Bleeding, and other proper Remedies, the Fever was removed, and by our last Accounts, his Majesty was out of Danger, tho' in so weak a Condition, that he was not able to travel.

In the mean Time, the Troops continued their March, but these as well as the Bodies under *Bellisle* and *Harcourt* were obliged to take their Route by *St. Marieaux Minis*, having found the Danger of attempting to force the Passes about *Phaltzbourg*. Soon after the Beginning of this Month they all joined Marshal *Caigny*, and thus a most numerous Army was assembled under the Command in Chief of the Marshal Duke *de Neill*. The first Thing they attempted was to send a strong Detachment over the *Rhine* at *Straſbourg*, to burn the *Austrian* Magazines, and, if possible, to destroy their Bridges; but Prince *Charles* took Care to prevent them, by sending over a Detachment of his Army, which obliged the other to return by the same Way they came, without effecting any Thing to the Disadvantage of the *Austrians*.

The numerous Troops of *Prussia* having for some Time been kept in continual Readiness for a March, every one concluded, that Monarch had some Design, but no one could tell what it was. About the Middle of last Month an Embargo was laid on all the Barges and Vessels in the *Elbe*, great Numbers of Horses were purchased, and brought in from all Quarters, Pontoons were prepared, Field Equipages were got ready, and on the 25th the *Gens d'Arms* set out for *Frankfort* on the *Oder*; yet still the Design was kept secret, for the Troops were there to meet with new Orders; but at last the Mystery was unfolded by a Piece printed and published by Authority at *Berlin*, intitled, *A View of the Motives which have obliged the King of Prussia to grant Auxiliaries unto his Imperial Majesty*. This Piece was accompanied with several others to his Ministers at foreign Courts, and with a Manifesto against the Queen of *Hungary* and her Allies. (See p. 393, 395.) At the same Time his *Prussian* Majesty, in Conjunction with the *Emperor*, demanded of the Court of *Dresden* a Passage for the *Prussian* Troops through *Saxony* to *Bohemia*; but this was only for Form's Sake, for upon that Court's answering, that they could not grant a Passage without express Orders from their King, who was then at *Warsaw*, the *Prussians* entered *Saxony* without any further Ceremony, and the *Saxons* have done nothing as yet but protest against it.

This March of the *Prussians* is in Consequence of a Treaty of Confederacy between the *Emperor*, the King of *Prussia*, the Elector *Palatine*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, the Ratifications of which were exchanged at *Frankfort* the 8th Instant, *N. S.* And to this Treaty the Kings of *France* and *Spain* have acceded; from whence we may see, that the Commissorial Decree presented by the *Emperor's* Minister to the Diet of the Empire on the 7th, was not without an Assurance of being powerfully supported. (See p. 399.)

When Count *Donna*, the *Prussian* Minister at *Vienna*, communicated to the Queen of *Hungary* his Master's Intention, we are told, her Majesty replied, *These Trials are not new to me: I have a good Cause, a gracious God, and Allies that will not desert me: Your Master will do as he thinks fit.* And to confirm this, we are told from the *Hague* of the 7th Instant, that a Courier had passed through there, in his Way from *London* to *Vienna*, carrying a new Treaty of Subsidy, by which his *Britannick* Majesty engages to pay 150,000*l. Sterling* a Year, additional Subsidy, to her Majesty, and to bring 12,000 Men more into the Field. Count *Donna* had his Au-

dience of Leave on the 27th of last Month, and set out next Day on his Return home; and Orders were immediately dispatched to General *Batiani*, to march with the Troops under his Command to *Bohemia*, where her Majesty will soon have an Army of above 50,000 Men; and the brave and loyal Nobility of *Hungary* have resolved to raise a fresh Army of 60,000 Men for their Sovereign's Service, to be commanded by the Field Marshal Count *Palfi*, Palatine of that Kingdom. But as this Army cannot be ready Time enough to oppose the *Prussians*, it was found necessary for Prince *Charles* to repass the *Rhine* with his Army; which he did on the 23d, *N. S.* at Night, and with so much Order, that tho' the *French* attacked his Rear Guard with their whole Army, yet they could make no Impression; so that his whole Army passed, as 'tis said, with the Loss of 32 Men only; by which Means he has gained as much Honour in repassing as he did in passing that River.

Since our last we have received a particular Account of the bloody, but successful Attack made by the *French* and *Spaniards* upon the Barricades and Castle of *Davghin* in *Piedmont*. The Attack was begun upon the 17th of last Month, *N. S.* continued that Day and the next, and renewed again on the 19th, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, when a most thick Fog coming on, the Enemy's Grenadiers and Picquets marched up almost to the Palisadoes of the Fortress before they were perceived, but were drove back again by Platoons of Grenadiers with their Bayonets fixed. They renewed the Attack in Battalions, and were four Times successively repulsed; but upon the 5th Attack, the *Grison* Regiment of *Travers*, in the *French* Service, entered the Fortress, where they found the Garrison in Confusion, both for want of Officers, who were almost all killed or wounded, and for want of Ammunition; and the Baron *de Chabot*, who was ordered thither with a Reinforcement, not coming in Time to their Relief, the Garrison were obliged to abandon the Place, whereupon the whole Army found it necessary to quit their Intrenchments and retreat to *La Tourette*, which they did in great Order, and without sustaining any Loss. In this Action the *Piedmontise* had 9 principal Officers killed, 11 wounded or taken Prisoners, and 500 Soldiers and inferior Officers killed, wounded, or made Prisoners; but on the Side of the Enemy, most of their principal Officers were either killed or wounded, and above 3000 Soldiers killed of the *French*, besides what the *Spaniards* lost upon this Occasion.

The Fortress of *Demont* was at the same Time

Time attacked, but there the Enemy was every where vigorously repulsed, upon which they began a regular Siege; but on the 17th, N. S. the Garrison were forced to surrender Prisoners of War, and *Coni* has since been invested.

On the 8th of last Month, an English Captain arrived at the *Austrian* Camp at *Nemi* upon the Borders of *Naples*, with Letters from Admiral *Matthews* to Prince *Lobkowitz*; and Advice, that five *British* Men of War were arrived on the Coast of the Ecclesiastical State, in order to second the Operations of the *Austrian* Army. Nevertheless 27 small *Spanish* Vessels found Means to steal from *Majorca* to *Italy* with 4500 Men, all old Troops, Cloaths, Arms, and Accoutrements for 2000 Horse, and 50,000 Pcs of Eight in Silver; all which arrived safe at the *Spanish* and *Sicilian* Camp, soon after the Arrival of the *British* Squadron upon their Coasts. However, this Reinforcement did not enable his *Sicilian* Majesty and Count *Gages* to attack the *Austrians*: On the contrary, Prince *Lobkowitz* was every Day meditating how to attack them, and having formed a Project for surprizing and making Prisoners of both the King of *Sicily* and the Duke of *Modena* in the Town of *Velletri*, where they were quartered, he endeavoured to put it in Execution in the Night of the 10th Instant, N. S. For this Purpose he ordered the Mountain, on which the *Spaniards* had a most advantageous Post behind three Intrenchments, to be attacked: But this was designed only as a Feint to cover his real Design; for, at the same Time, General *Brown*, with a Body of 4000 Men, was dispatched to attack the Town of *Velletri* on one Side, while a Body of Horse, who marched by another Route, were to attack it on the other. General *Brown*, with his Detachment, defeated the Out-Guards, forced the Gate, and entered the Town; but not finding himself seconded by the Horse, who could not come up in Time, he saw it would be impossible to force the King's or Prince's Quarters, which were fortify'd, without sacrificing the greatest Part of his Corps; therefore he ordered a Retreat, which was effected in good Order, his Men having had Time to carry off the rich Plunder they had made, with 1500 Prisoners and 800 Horses, besides 600 more which they had hamstrung, because they could not carry them off. The Attack upon the Mountain was likewise vigorously pushed, tho' designed only as a Feint, the *Austrians* having forced two of the Intrenchments, and furiously attacked the third; but the Royal Grenadoes came so thick upon them from the upper Parts of the Mountain, that they were forced to desist, and return again to their Camp. In

this Action, the *Austrians* say, the Enemy lost two Generals, one taken and one kill'd, 9 Colours, 3 Standards, 87 Officers, and 4000 Men, without mentioning their own Loss, which, the *Spaniards* say, was equal.

The French Court being resolved not to screen any Officer that misbehaves in his Command, and at the same Time to give all due Encouragement to those that behave well in their military Busines; M. de *Genfæc*, who surrendered *Lauterbourg* a little too soon, has been condemned by a Council of War to lose his Head; but the King has changed the Sentence into twelve Years Imprisonment, to be degraded from his Nobleffe and Arms at the Head of the Camp, and to be the Collector of the *Taille* in his own Parish, when the 12 Years of his Confinement is expired. On the other hand, his Majesty has given a new Name to the Prince of *Conty*, by calling him the *Great Conty*, on Acount of his good Conduct in *Piedmont*; and as he must be the best Judge of the Conduct of those under his Command, his Majesty has given him Power to fill up all the vacant Posts in his Army, a Proof that *French* Ministers have no Occasion to purchase Votes in any of their Parliaments.

About the Beginning of last Month the *Brest* Squadron, consisting of 14 Ships of the Line, and 5 Frigates, sailed from that Port: They did not, it seems, sail out all together, but 2 or 3 at a Time, with Orders to rendezvous at a certain Place; so that we had no Account of their failing, till some Time after they were all sailed, and had rendezvoused at the Place appointed; and by the last Accounts we had of them, they were cruising upon the Coast of *Portugal*, but what Design they are upon has not as yet been discovered.

A Convention has been, it seems, lately concluded between the King of *Prussia* and the *States General*, by which his Majesty promises to pay to the Republick the Principal and Interest due to them by the Princes of *East Friesland*, upon Condition their High Mightinesses shall, on their Part, withdraw their Troops from *Emden* and *Liervoort*, within two Months after the Ratification of this Convention. If this be true, their High Mightinesses are certainly in a Panick, for a Mortgagee ought never to quit Possession till after he has actually received his Money.

We have an Account from *Spain*, that their Squadron at *Carthagena* sailed from thence on the 3d of last Month, with 5000 Land Forces on board, upon a secret Expedition, which they give out to be of the last Importance.

And from *Germany* we have an Account, that

that a certain Elector (supposed to be the Elector of *Mentz*) was lately shot at by a *French* Jesuit, as he was riding in his Coach, but that he had happily escaped the bloody Design, the Ball only grazing his Wig. The *Frenchman*, it is said, pur-

suant to the Orders he is supposed to have given a Friend, was himself shot dead directly. But it is more probable, he was shot by the Person who employed him, lest, if taken alive, he should have made a Discovery.

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